



Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

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Libya

Tripoli has revealed to Britain officials information about its links with the IRA (Irish Republican Army), according to London AL-HAYAH. In an interview with the paper, the ambassador to Tunisia said he disclosed the details of Libyan ties to the IRA during a meeting with a British diplomat in Geneva. The information provided by the Libyan included "names, addresses, and a description of the working methods used by IRA units inside and outside Britain." London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT added. In another development, the Israeli paper HA'ARETZ conducted a telephone interview with the editor of AL-JAMAHIRIYAH newspaper. Asked about reports "that al-Qadhdhafi himself, or people close to him, have written the critical articles" in the paper "in order to back down on the Lockerbie issue," the editor replied that "Brother Mu'ammarr has not written in our paper, and if official elements did write, then, again, they did so unofficially," according to the interview.

Iraq

Reports that Washington funded Saddam Husayn's military buildup prior to the Gulf war are "a great lie," according to Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. 'Aziz, cited by the Spanish press agency EFE, also dismissed as "absurd" reports that he personally smuggled millions of dollars into Iraq. Meanwhile, the awqaf and religious affairs minister sent a letter to ICO (Islamic Conference Organization) stating that Saudi authorities have "lost their administrative qualification and are no longer capable or qualified—in terms of norms, shari'ah, or law—to run the hajj affairs," according to INA. The minister also requested that Islamic shrines "be placed under the administration and supervision of a joint Islamic organization."

Syria

Following talks with the foreign minister, German Chancellery State Minister Schmidbauer said the two German hostages will be freed "in Beirut within 48 hours," Hamburg DPA reported.

Lebanon

A diplomatic source said release of two German aid workers being held hostage in Lebanon will be "delayed for a day or two at most" because of a last-minute complication in the kidnappers' position, Beirut radio reported. The source quoted AFP as saying that the kidnappers will free "one hostage a week before the other" to guarantee the German Government's intentions concerning the Hammadi brothers.

Kuwait

Security forces killed an Iraqi "infiltrator" and wounded four others as they attempted to infiltrate Kuwaiti territory from the al-Shu'ayb border area on 11 June, KUNA disclosed. In another development, the government formally recognized the Republic of Slovenia on 12 June, KUNA reported.

Israel

Former USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in Jerusalem on 14 June. Jerusalem radio reported. Gorbachev and his wife exchanged greetings with former Soviet dissident Natan Sharansky during a banquet hosted by President Herzog. Gorbachev met with Prime Minister Shamir, Foreign Minister Levi, and President Herzog. In other news, the air force commander stated that there is "an unwritten agreement" with Syria that Lebanese airspace is under Israeli "control" and that Syrians "are not to operate there," according to Tel Aviv radio. Meanwhile, Israel has decided to join the UN Security Council in imposing sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro, Jerusalem radio reported. In Gaza, "hundreds" of Arab laborers took part in "clashes and riots" at Erez checkpoint the morning of 14 June, according to Tel Aviv radio. IDF forces "calmed the area" and workers were leaving Gaza in "an orderly manner" by that afternoon. In related news, the home of the man who killed Bat Yam teenager Helena Rapp was "destroyed" by security forces in the Gaza Strip 14 June, according to Jerusalem international.

Algeria**Officials Survive Mosque Bomb Attack 11 Jun***LD1406105292 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 0900 GMT 14 Jun 92*

[Text] A bomb attack on Thursday [11 June] damaged the big Mosque of Algiers a few hours before the 'Id prayers. Mohamed Boudiaf, the chairman of the Higher State Council, Prime Minister Sid Ahmed Ghazali, and other officials of the country were present in the mosque at the time. The prayers went ahead in the mosque. There were apparently no victims, and the damage caused by the bomb was rapidly repaired. Responsibility for the attack has not yet been claimed.

Interior Minister—Elections This Year Likely*LD1406115692 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1049 GMT 14 Jun 92*

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Jun (KUNA)—SAWT AL-KUWAIT today quotes Algerian Interior Minister General Larbi Belkheir as saying that presidential elections will be held in his country before the new year if everything is alright. Belkheir asserts, in an exclusive interview with the Kuwaiti paper, that the Algerian security authorities have managed to contain the acts of armed violence and violence in the streets, pointing out that the Algerian security forces have moved from defense to the attack.

The Algerian official admits that a number of soldiers of the special forces have deserted. He does, however, play down the importance of such desertion on the current situation in Algeria.

The Algerian interior minister accuses his country's erstwhile President Chadli Bendjedid of being unable to distinguish between a good and a bad official.

172 Fundamentalists Freed From Detention Center*NC1306150092 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] Algiers, June 13 (AFP)—A total 172 Islamic fundamentalists were freed Friday from the I-N-SALAH detention centre [placename as received] in southern Algeria, officials said Saturday.

More than 2,000 prisoners have been released over the past few days in celebration of the Muslim holy day of 'Id al-Adha (Abraham's sacrifice) on Thursday.

The detention centre at Bordj Omar Driss in south-eastern Algeria, one of seven opened since the state of emergency was introduced on February 9, has been emptied.

The other centres in the Sahara desert will soon be closed and the detainees transferred to centres in northern Algeria, local press reports said.

Some 4,000 Islamic fundamentalists are still being detained, the interior ministry said.

Egypt**Mubarak on Israeli Elections, Peace Process***NC1506081892 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0711 GMT 15 Jun 92*

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak stated that Egypt will wait for the Israeli election results, determining whether the Likud or the Labor Party will form the new Israeli Government, before proceeding with the peace process, whichever party wins.

In remarks to today's issue of the weekly MAYU, President Mubarak said Egypt's international moves have greatly helped it to win the confidence, assistance, and support of all parties. He stated that many countries have extended assistance to it.

President Mubarak said economic reform extricated Egypt from numerous problems; had it not been for economic reform measures, the country would have suffered many difficulties like numerous others, including major countries.

President Mubarak Continues OAU Consultations*NC1506082592 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 0400 GMT 15 Jun 92*

[Text] President Mubarak sent messages to the Zimbabwean and Namibian presidents connected with his excellency's ongoing consultations with other African leaders before the next OAU summit in Dakar on 29 June.

Ambassador Sa'id Rifat, director of the Foreign Ministry's Africa Department, left Cairo early this morning carrying the two messages. He told our radio correspondent that President Mubarak's messages to the African leaders explains Egypt's views about the African issues the summit will discuss. He noted that the African foreign ministers will meet on 22 June.

Moroccan Transportation Minister Arrives for Visit*NC1406202792 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1932 GMT 14 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 14 Jun (MENA)—Moroccan Transportation Minister Mohamed Bouamoud and delegation arrived in Cairo this evening for an official visit to Egypt.

Bouamoud said in an arrival statement that he will sign an overland transportation agreement between Egypt and Morocco, according to which goods and passengers will be transported between both countries by truck and

bus. The Moroccan minister said that Egyptian-Moroccan relations are good, particularly in the transportation field. He noted the existence of cooperation and agreements between Egypt and Morocco in various fields. [passage omitted]

Egyptian To Command Libyan Eastern Military Zone

NC1406152392 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT
14 Jun 92

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jun (MENA)—AL-AKHBAR newspaper today reports that Ahmad Qadhdhaf al-Damm, coordinator of Egyptian-Libyan relations, was appointed commander of the eastern military zone in Libya [amir, qa'id, al-mantiqah al-sharqiyah fi Libya].

According to the decision, Qadhdhaf al-Damm will command the Tobruk Security Battalion, the paper states.

AL-AKHBAR notes that Qadhdhaf al-Damm's successor as coordinator of Egyptian-Libyan affairs was not yet appointed.

Daily on Environmental 'Investment in Humanity'

NC1406065192 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio
Network in Arabic 0335 GMT 14 Jun 92

[From the Press Review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "The Environment and the Peace Efforts," AL-JUMHURIYAH states that by raising the problems of hunger, drought, and environmental abuse, the children of the world have reminded the leaders participating in the Earth Summit of their humanitarian responsibilities.

The paper states that saving the environment from destruction requires balanced South-South [as heard] relations, in which the rich countries assist the South in development and forgive debts that hinder projects and investments. The paper describes environmental protection projects as an investment in humanity, the earth, and natural resources.

Daily Sees Population as International Issue

NC1506090592 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio
Network in Arabic 0335 GMT 15 Jun 92

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM publishes an editorial today under the title "One World," in which it states: The Earth Summit referred the population issue to the Cairo conference that will be held at the end of the summer of 1994 that 178 countries will attend.

AL-AHRAM adds: Until then, 12 preparatory conferences must reach an international consensus to cooperate in solving this issue and not leave the responsibility to the Third World alone.

The paper remarks: The developed world talks about one world, the members of which share the earth's bounty and bear responsibility for preserving it. The population issue must also become an international one, like the environment and other issues that the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro discussed. There are fears that such international consensus will not be achieved; just as they were in Rio, some major countries are reluctant to take direct responsibility for confronting problems.

Noting some major countries' selfishness, the paper urges developed countries to adopt a different outlook, based on participating, for the first time, in solving Third World problems, for which the developed countries are primarily responsible.

Israeli Policy in Lebanon, Territories Assailed

NC1406072292 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0603 GMT
14 Jun 92

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jun (MENA)—Today's editorials in AL-AHRAM and AL-AKHBAR denounce the increasing waves of terrorism and violence by Israeli occupation troops against the Palestinians in the occupied territories and the people of southern Lebanon.

AL-AHRAM notes that if this wave of escalation is related to the Israeli elections, the Palestinians should step up their national intifadah operations against the Israeli occupation troops. The paper calls for unifying Palestinian ranks and expanding the role of the national groups that believe in the right of all Palestinians to liberate their national soil.

Commenting about Israeli military operations in southern Lebanon, AL-AKHBAR emphasizes that these actions seek to expand Israel's so-called security belt in southern Lebanon and to occupy as much of Lebanon's territory as possible. Israel believes that this will force the government of Lebanon to enter into negotiations in which Israel could gain illegitimate rights and privileges in the territory of a sovereign state. The paper notes that Lebanon refuses to enter into bilateral talks with Israel because its problem with Israel has been decisively dealt with by UN Security Council Resolution 425, which called for Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, and which Washington promised to help implement.

The paper expresses surprise at Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's claims that his troops are retaliating against Lebanese national resistance groups for attacking the army of mercenaries led by Antoine Lahd [South Lebanese Army], who acts as a "watchdog for his masters the Israelis against his homeland." The paper asks: What international law says that defending the homeland's territory and attempting to discipline traitors is aggression against another country? What are we supposed to think of the international community's silence—especially the United States—about the continuous aggressions, day and night, against southern Lebanese villages and towns?

AL-AKHBAR expresses the fear that this suspicious silence, particularly by Washington, could be a "green light" for Shamir to do whatever he likes in Lebanon, just as former U.S. President Ronald Reagan gave Menachem Begin the green light to invade Lebanon in 1982.

Dailies Report on Libyan Congress, Appointments

NC1406073792 Cairo MENA in English 0640 GMT
14 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Cairo, June 14 (MENA)—The General Congress of the Libyan People held in Surt, some 500 kms from Tripoli, supported the policy adopted by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, and the secretary general of the congress opened fire on the United States and brushed away the idea of delivering the two Libyan suspects, reported the banners of the three Cairo Arabic-language morning dailies, "AL-AHRAM," "AL-AKHBAR" and "AL-JUMHURIYAH," which devoted their main stories to the works of the congress, which opened its works yesterday and will continue for three days. [passage omitted]

The three dailies reported that the issue of Lockerbie and the delivery of the two Libyan suspects will constitute the main and only item on the agenda of the congress with "AL-AHRAM" saying at the time the Libyan mass media were continuing their campaign against the Arab policy adopted by al-Qadhafi, the secretary general of the people's congress, 'Abd-al-Raziq al-Sawwa' underlined the congress's unqualified support for Colonel al-Qadhafi and the members of the Libyan Revolution Command Council for upholding the principles for which they have been fighting. [passage omitted]

In a related development, the three Cairo dailies reported the appointment of a new director general of the Libyan News Agency in succession of Muhammad al-Fayturi, who had been relieved from his post.

In another development, "AL-AKHBAR" reported the appointment of Ahmad Qadhaf al-Damm commander of security of the Libyan eastern region. Qadhaf al-Damm was the coordinator of the Egyptian-Libyan relations.

Daily Urges Breaking Ties With Serbia, Montenegro

NC1506083092 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0622 GMT
15 Jun 92

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA)—AL-AKHBAR newspaper urges the Islamic Foreign Ministers conference in Istanbul tomorrow to adopt a resolution to break all ties with the new Yugoslavia—Serbia and Montenegro—due to its continuing attacks on Bosnia-Herzegovina. In an editorial today, the paper states that the new Yugoslavia seeks to achieve false heroism by using all the former Yugoslav federation's weapons and aircraft against the Muslims of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The paper calls on Islamic countries to lead a campaign urging the rest of the world to withdraw their diplomatic

missions from Belgrade immediately and not to recognize any right that Serbia and Montenegro might claim to Yugoslavia's name or its seat on any international organization, notably the United Nations.

AL-AKHBAR points out that the Yugoslavia the world knew as a pioneer of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) died with Marshal Josef Broz Tito. It says Tito founded Yugoslavia and got it considerable international respect as one of NAM's leading members, defending Third World countries and giving them a special place between the controlling communist and capitalist blocs.

The paper continues, saying that the new, alleged Yugoslavia has adopted aggression as a motto, rebelled against international law and conventions, and disregarded all calls and warnings to adhere to legitimate rules.

The paper concludes: On the day the Serbian leaders find themselves isolated from the world, denied the sources which supply them with most of their needs, and shunned by civilized society, they will reconsider their bizarre attitude, which disrupted peace after the confrontation between the two superpowers ended.

Interior Minister Cited on Writer's Assassination

NC1306184792 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1831 GMT
13 Jun 92

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA)—Interior Minister Muhammad 'Abd-al-Halim Musa described the assassination of Dr. Faraj Fudah as an appalling crime that harms Islam and distorts its reputation for tolerance.

In a statement he made upon his return from Saudi Arabia today, the interior minister praised the citizens who chased the perpetrators and caught one of them. He called on all citizens to take a positive position and cooperate with the police in protecting the public.

The interior minister called on the media to avoid intensive coverage of such incidents so as not to harm the investigations and police efforts to track down the culprits.

Industry Protection Measures To Be Implemented

NC1306193592 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1446 GMT
13 Jun 92

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA)—The Cairo daily AL-AHRAM AL-MASAT reported today that the government plans to implement measures to protect the Egyptian national industry and locally manufactured commodities. These measures follow the recent lifting of the ban on imports. The paper says that the measures include levying high customs duties on imported goods while decreasing levies on imported materials that are used in the manufacture of goods at home. A system of import quotas will be introduced and there will be strict control on all imports.

AL-AHRAM AL-MASRI says that a 100-percent customs duty will be imposed on imported goods if they are invoiced at a price lower than their real price—in other words if the importer sets the price of these goods at a level lower than the internationally accepted price. The same rate will be levied on any commodity whose presence on the local market is shown to be harmful to locally manufactured goods.

The paper continues that reducing customs duties on imported materials used in the manufacture of goods inside Egypt aims to boost the domestic industries that largely depend on imported raw materials and effect a balance between the duties imposed on these materials and the finished product.

Fakhr Abu-al-'Izz, the Economy Ministry's first under secretary and chairman of the ministry's foreign trade department, has stated that the ministry has drawn up several basic rules to protect domestic industry. These include implementing a system of import quotas, using real market exchange rates at the time of importing the goods and setting customs duties, setting appropriate customs duties, and tightening control on imported goods.

He noted that thousands of foreign commodities have been taken off the banned goods list since the decision to adopt a free foreign trade policy in May 1991.

Abu-al-'Izz added that the Economy Ministry has been following up the movement of imported goods on the Egyptian market and their effect on local goods and has discovered that the foreign commodities have not created any problems for domestic products except long-life dairy products. He said that methods are being adopted to protect these latter products.

Tenders for Oil Prospecting in 17 Areas Offered

NC1406210492 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2016 GMT
14 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Cairo, 14 Jun (MENA)—AL-AHRAM reports that international tenders are being offered for oil prospecting and production in 17 new areas totaling about 280,000 square km. Six of them with a total area of 3,220 square km are located in the Suez Gulf region and seven with a total area of about 221,000 square km are located in the western desert. The deadline for submitting bids for these areas is the end of July. The deadline for submitting bids for another four areas totaling 56,000 square km in the Red Sea region is the end of September.

The paper states in its Monday issue that these tenders are being offered as part of the effort to locate additional oil reserves and compensate for the gradual natural decrease in output from the old fields. The output from these fields is expected to drop from about 810,000 barrels a day this year to 529,000 barrels a day within five years. [passage omitted]

Libya

General People's Congress Opens in Surt

Opening Speech Broadcast

LD1306114792 Tripoli Libyan Television Network
in Arabic 0834 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Opening address by unidentified chairman at the Libyan General People's Congress in Surt's al-Wafa Hall—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To begin, allow me to welcome the brother guests, the invited, the members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps, and the brother journalists and correspondents of news agencies and radios who also are attending this great conference. [passage omitted] Brother members of the General People's Congress: the convening of this conference coincides with the 22d anniversary of the evacuation of the U.S. forces and the liberation of the homeland, by driving them out of five bases, including the al-Mallaha [Wheelus] base, which was considered the biggest U.S. base outside its territories. Since the expulsion of the U.S. forces, the United States has shown enmity toward the revolution and the Jamahiriya. It has been using all means and ways to abort this great revolution.

The sole problem between us and the United States is the fact that we want to be free in our own land, free to make our own decisions in accordance with what the masses decide, but the United States wants to put the whole world at the service of itself and its policies. Blinded by power madness, it wants to install itself as the policeman of the world. Therefore, it is behaving as if the world is its farm. It does not care for international standards, conventions, or laws.

In addition to the economic boycott the United States has imposed on the Jamahiriya, provocations and maneuvers continue off our shores. This has developed into several military aggressions, the latest of which was the barbaric and unjust raid against innocent civilians, children, women, and the elderly in Tripoli and Benghazi, and the strike on the home of the brother leader of the revolution, which set a precedent in history in which a state undertook an attempt to kill the leader of another state.

Thus the United States continues its aggression against the Jamahiriya in order to force it to abandon people's power and its social and economic options. The Arab people in the Jamahiriya, however, through the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses, has strongly replied that there is no retreat from, no abandonment of, and no going back on all the civilized principles and gains the revolution has achieved and is striving to achieve. We will struggle with all force to affirm the power of the people, toward accomplishing Arab unity, and for the liberation of usurped Palestine, no matter how vicious the Zionist assault and the savage nature of

the massacres committed against children, women, and the elderly. We will struggle with all force in order to set up a society of happiness, a society of justice and equality.

Brothers, last November we were surprised by a joint statement issued by the United States and the United Kingdom, followed by a statement from France, accusing two Libyan citizens of being responsible for the crash of the Pan-Am and UTA airliners. While we announce that the Jamahiriya is not responsible for these two regrettable incidents, which led to the deaths of innocent people, we very much regret the loss of their lives and announce our sympathy to their families and kinfolk.

Following the reception by official quarters of the documents of accusation against two Libyan citizens, and despite the fact that this accusation was arranged and agreed between these states, that its motivation was neither the two wanted individuals nor the case of the two airliners, but to use them as a justification to engage in an act of aggression in order to abort the people's regime in the Great Jamahiriya, despite this and in order to show this in its true picture and in order to prove it to the world, we have dealt with this issue with all calm and in accordance with international legality.

In order to put this issue in its legal context, and in accordance with the Libyan law and the laws of these other countries themselves, the matter was referred to the General People's Committee for Justice, which is competent in the matter. It has charged two judges from the Supreme Court to start investigating in accordance with the 1953 Libyan penal law and criminal procedure which, coincidentally, were laid down by British advisers. The two judges immediately started their mission and asked the judicial quarters of Britain and the United States to provide them with the minutes of their investigation. These authorities, however, have categorically refused to cooperate with the judges. Out of eagerness to reveal the truth and to remove any doubts, the other side was asked to send investigators to take part in the probe. Instead the Jamahiriya went further than this by agreeing to set up a neutral international committee of inquiry to investigate the whole issue. The other side, however, refused to cooperate and rejected all proposals.

In furtherance of the serious work toward revealing the truth, we asked that the matter be submitted to the International Court of Justice [ICJ], but the other side refused to respond to all these initiatives and proposals aimed at arriving at the truth, to establish what is right, and to discover the identity of the real suspect.

Brothers, Libyan law, like other laws—including the laws of these three countries—does not permit the handing over of its citizens or subjects to another state because this is a matter pertaining to sovereignty. Judicial and international principles clearly support the Jamahiriya's stance of not handing over its subjects. The United States has refused to extradite Irish Army [IRA]

suspects to Britain, as did Italy and Greece, which refused to hand over Palestinian citizens who are not subjects of those states to the United States, and the evidence is abundant in this respect.

Brothers, the United States and Britain have said that the issue is purely a legal one, and that no political mediation is allowed, but when they sensed the strength of the Libyan stance from the legal point of view, they turned this into a political issue and submitted it to the UN Security Council, which has no legal competence to discuss this issue. However, the hegemony of the big powers on the Security Council has turned it into a tool through which they carry out their views and political stances.

All the constitutions of the world say that a suspect is innocent until his guilt is proved, but they accused two people, decided to convict them, and sentenced a whole people without an investigation and without providing any proof. The Security Council passed its Resolution No. 731, which calls on the Jamahiriya to cooperate in the legal procedures with the three states.

After all that I have mentioned, is there a single path not taken by the Jamahiriya? The opposite is true. These states were intransigent in their refusal to cooperate for the sake of arriving at the truth. Despite the fact that UN Security Council Resolution No. 731 does not provide at all for the compulsory handing over of the two citizens, and despite the full cooperation of the Jamahiriya and the constructive initiatives it has come up with in order to arrive at a peaceful and just solution to this issue, and within the framework of international legitimacy and the sovereignty of states, these three states have persisted in their intransigent stances and have forced the Security Council to issue its second resolution, No. 748, imposing sanctions against a people that has paid much in sacrifices and human tragedies as a result.

Brothers, if UN Security Council Resolution No. 748 is based on Resolution No. 731, then the Jamahiriya has responded to that resolution in spite of the fact that it is contrary to the UN Charter, international law, and national laws. In this context the difference between Resolution 731 and the demands of the three countries is clear. The resolution does not demand handing over, but stresses the cooperation of the Jamahiriya, which is what Libya has done with regard to all the proposals and initiatives presented.

Second: The United Nations, including the Security Council, is based on the principle of equality in sovereignty between the countries, respect for the UN Charter, and adherence to the bases of international law. We have the right to ask the world conscience: Under what law do the three countries ask for the handing over of two Libyan citizens? Definitely it is the law of power mania. It is not international law, the basis of which lies in international treaties, which these countries are trying to wriggle out of, such as the Montreal Treaty, which clearly specifies the cases of air piracy.

Third: If the United Nations is based on the principle of sovereignty of the countries and adherence to the UN Charter and international law, which are the most prominent issues represented by the treaties of that organization, then the use of the UN Security Council for adopting unjust U.S. resolutions that contradict international law and the UN Charter, trample on the sovereignty of countries, flout international law, and violate the Charter, thus leading the people to lose their confidence in the United Nations and its organizations, all constitute the beginning of the end for the United Nations.

Fourth: Speaking objectively, the voting at the UN Security Council took place under the three countries' hegemony over the Council. After the collapse of the international equilibrium, they now are imposing themselves as judge and jury. This is confirmed by the fact that the countries that voted for the resolutions were the countries of the European-American alliance, while China, India, Morocco, Zimbabwe, and Cape Verde abstained; they represent a human and geographical weight that exceeds half the population of the world. In addition to that, Russia did not obtain its legal membership through a Security Council resolution and the approval of the constituent countries of the former Soviet Union. Under these premises we wonder about the extent of the legitimacy of a resolution when the countries that voted on it lacked the objective actual quorum for ratifying it.

Fifth: Basing the resolution on Chapter 7 of the UN Charter constitutes the largest deliberate forgery in history and the greatest distortion of the UN Charter. This is because Chapter 7 of the Charter concerns threats to international security and peace, or the occurrence of an aggression by one country against another. The Jamahiriyah—this small peaceful country—does not threaten international security and peace; neither has it committed aggression against anyone. On the contrary, it is the victim of continuous and repeated military, political, economic, propaganda, and psychological aggression. Chapter 7 should have been applied to the United States and Britain, not the other way around.

Sixth: The issue must be governed by the text of Chapter 33 of Article 6 of the UN Charter, which calls for the resolution of conflicts by of negotiation, investigation, conciliation, arbitration, and legal settlement, and also the provisions of Chapter 3 of Article 36 of the Charter, which calls on the sides to any legal dispute to submit it to the International Court. This is a matter to which the Jamahiriyah resorted. However, the insistence of the three states that a resolution be issued so quickly, at a time when the International Court of Justice was examining the case, surprised us owing to the fact that both the United States and Britain agreed to go to the International Court of Justice, and then sought to usurp the prerogative of the Court with the issuance of Resolution 748/92.

Seventh: The adoption of a resolution providing for coercive and punitive measures based on a suspicion concerning two Libyan citizens is a clear violation of international law and all the world constitutions. It is an undermining of the legal base founded, as we have already mentioned, on the fact that an accused is innocent until proved guilty. No judicial judgment has been issued, and this leads one to affirm that any resolution not based on the UN Charter is considered null and illegitimate.

Eighth: Britain, the United States, and France are leading a religious, crusade-like war against the Arabs and Muslims. This matter, which now is beyond any doubt, is aimed at disarming the Arabs in the interest of the Zionist enemy, so that the latter may secure full control of the region. This truth now has become clear to the Arab and Islamic masses.

Brothers, once again we declare our preparedness to cooperate in order to arrive at a just and honorable solution based on the UN Charter and the rules of international law, and we support any effort leading to this result.

Brothers, the case of the two airliners—or what was called the Lockerbie case—has shown the extent of cohesiveness, solidarity, and popular support that the Jamahiriyah and its leader, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi have. [applause]

All trade unions, associations, popular organizations, Arab thinkers and intellectuals, and the sons of Arab tribes have come to show support and solidarity. They have come to the brother leader of the revolution, declaring their rallying around him, standing by him and by the people of the great Jamahiriyah in facing up to any aggression, and their support for the civilized positions adopted by the Jamahiriyah to deal with this case.

The international popular support secured by the Jamahiriyah's civilized position deserves praise and appreciation from all of us. Never have the Arabs, from the ocean to the Gulf, and all the world's peoples, popular organizations, public opinion, and human rights organizations been so unanimous in supporting a cause as they are in their support for our cause, with the support, respect, and appreciation of all.

Brothers, on behalf of you all, I greet the sons of the Arab nation: trade unions, parties, organizations, tribes, parliaments, and groupings for this noble position. We greet all Islamic peoples and organizations, and all men of intellect and sincere positions in the world, including within Europe and the United States itself. Brothers, I congratulate you on this day, which coincides with our festivities marking the fourth anniversary of the issuance of the great green document on human rights in the era of the masses, and the 22d anniversary of the liberation of the land from the imperialist invaders, who now are trying to return to the Arab land in other places of the Arab homeland.

On this day, we also greet the heroes of the revolution of the stone: the angry generation of usurped Palestine [applause], and we say to them: We help and support you. We will neither sleep nor rest until Palestine is liberated, all of Palestine, from the river to the sea, and from the south to the south [Lebanon to Israel].

Brothers, it is a happy and glorious day, this day on which we meet in the combatant city of Surt, here in the Gulf of Defiance [Gulf of Sidra], to formulate what has been decided at our congresses, and to present to the brother leader and his companions, the free unionist officers [applause] greetings of love, appreciation, and loyalty. [applause] [passage omitted: more praise of al-Qadhafi, vows to adhere to people's power and to continue the struggle] We pledge that we will enter the new era in comprehensive Arab unity, in which everything will be settled in the interest of the masses, from ocean to the ocean. Forward! The struggle continues! Peace, blessings, and the benedictions of God be upon you. [applause]

Brother members of the General People's Congress. In accordance with the new division of the committees, the General People's Congress will be divided into five committees, which are:

The Planning, Finance, and Public Issues Committee.

The Producing Sectors Committee.

The Human Resources Development Committee.

The Basic Structure Committee.

The Foreign Policy Committee. [passage omitted: the committees will discuss the issues of their specialties and will be chaired by secretaries or various committees and where will they meet]

The fifth committee, the Foreign Policy Committee, will be chaired by the brother assistant secretary of the General People's Congress, the brother secretary of the People's Congress of the al-Jabal al-Gharbi municipality; the brother secretary of the People's Congress of Tripoli municipality; the brother assistant secretary of the People's Congress of Khaliq Sirte municipality; and the assistant secretary of the People's Congress of Tripoli municipality. It will meet in the City Hall Center. [passage omitted: the members will be distributed among the committees]

The times of holding the sessions will be in the morning between 0900-1300 [0700-1100 GMT]. I hope that you will adhere to the times of the session. The evening sessions will be between 1700-1900 [1500-1700 GMT].

Congratulations. We suspend the session and the committees will resume their meetings at 1700.

Committees Draft Congress Resolutions

LD1506013792 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] The five committees which sprang from the General People's Congress finished drafting Basic People's Congress resolutions during their regular session. The Planning, Finance, and General Issues Committee, the Committee of Production Sectors, the Infrastructure Committee, the Committee for Developing Human Resources, and the Foreign Policy Committee will refer the results of their proceedings to the General People's Congress session this morning to produce the final draft of resolutions. The general meeting of the Basic People's Congresses, the People's Committees, trade unions, and vocational leagues resumed last night for the second day running at Wafa' Hall, in Surt, to draft the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses during its second regular session for 1401 of the prophet's death, corresponding to 14 June 1992.

Paper 'Astonished' at Speech

LD1406114592 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1115 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jun (JANA)—AL-JAMAHIRIYAH, the mouthpiece of the Revolutionary Committees, has affirmed that what the brother secretary of the General People's Congress had to say yesterday at the opening session of the General People's Congress cannot be taken as the general position of the Libyan Arab people.

The paper adds: We were astonished by the brother secretary of the General People's Congress' greetings to and appreciation of Arabs and Muslims, as they were in the same trench as Libya.

The paper adds that what the brother secretary of the General People's Congress had to say may have been acceptable had he said it at his Basic People's Congress and not at the General People's Congress, which is the Congress of all Libyans.

Al-Qadhafi Addresses Greens Conference 12 Jun

LD1906141392 Tripoli Great Jamahiriya Radio Network in Arabic 1257 GMT 13 Jun 92

["Important speech" by Colonel Mu'amar al-Qadhafi on 12 June in Surt at International Greens and Peace Conference—recorded]

[Excerpts] We now broadcast the important speech delivered by the brother leader of the revolution yesterday evening to the international conference of the Greens, an alternative and peace movements conference, which began its proceedings in the town of Surt yesterday. [passage omitted]

[al-Qadhafi] First of all, I would like to welcome you to this conference being held in our country. I appreciate the convening of the international meeting of the Green movement during this particular time. Undoubtedly, the

Libyan people highly value the holding of your conference on their land during these circumstances, in which the Libyan people confronts [words indistinct] master-minded by the imperialist spirit.

As you are aware, imperialism believes in sacrificing the world for the sake of its ambitions and expansionism; it is disinterested in people's independence and their right to live. Imperialism is indifferent to freedom and human rights. You also know that imperialism is responsible for the destruction of the environment and the Earth. It is responsible for causing the alarming damage to the ozone layer, a matter which has led the nations of the world to meet in Rio de Janeiro, at a world summit, in a desperate attempt to persuade imperialism to respect mankind so that the latter may live in safety on Earth. The correct path is that taken by the international Green Movement; it is not coexisting with the evil forces which exist now, the forces of wrongdoing and aggression. The correct path is the search for an alternative.

I am very happy to add the name alternative to the Green Movement in the world. The point one should stop at is: Alternative. It is the essence of the Green Book, and thus the slogan of the Green Movement in the world naturally coincides with the slogans of the Green Book and the new universal theory. The Green Book says the world undergoes upheavals but does not change and that we must change it. When the Green Book said this, neither communism nor Marxism-Leninism were expected to collapse from half of the planet Earth. Rather, it was then believed that the world had begun to change and that Marxism had begun to change it, but the new universal theory in the Green Book says that the world undergoes upheavals only, and that it does not change; Marxism was only one of the upheavals of the world. After 15 years this was confirmed.

We hope that the International Green Movement will contribute to changing the world and create the alternative. [passage omitted] It is feared that the world order will subdue the Green Movement and instead of being an alternative to the existing world order, it will become a justification for its continuation.

The agreement was that the Green Movement would not enter the existing international order, would reject parties, reject parliaments, and reject participation in the existing political process, considering it a losing and futile process for citizens everywhere. But with the passage of time, the Greens became members in parliaments, and the Green movements in some regions of the world have become political parties. This is what the existing evil international order wants: It wants to absorb the Green Movement, digest it, and subdue it, to make it part of the game, and make it follow it and contribute to turning the wheels of the international order which should be rejected by us.

After contacting our friends in some of the Green movements in the world, and expressing to them our

annoyance at entering parliaments and becoming parties, they replied: We want to exploit the rostrum of parliament to expose this parliament as being stupid. After a period we did not see any influence by this penetration of parliaments. Rather, the Green members became like the rest of the conventional members: they have views and raise some objections or protests like others. This could lead to the death of the Green Movement and the alternative on which we pin great hopes.

I would like to assert to you that according to my information the current international order is a very weak one and has no justification whatsoever to continue. It has lost its progressive character which would allow it to follow the process of history. Therefore, such an order is in its death throes and is suffering from an inability to progress because it is not a progressive one. The proof that it is on the brink of death is very clear: The countries which are leading the current international order have no other argument for dialogue, to convince others or to survive, except force. The use of force means, however, ideological bankruptcy and logical bankruptcy. The current international order is ideologically and logically bankrupt. The fatal process which faces it can be seen in its bid to use force and state terrorism when dealing with problems facing it.

Today's terminology revolves around the use of the words military option, blockade, siege, sanctions, boycott. This is the only terminology left for the current international order. Those are the only words left in its dictionary. This is the proof of its bankruptcy.

Now we can see the world map in front of us, inviting laughter and sarcasm at that order. If the world order continues on its current course, then the globe will become a huge prison. There is a ban on and boycott of Libya. Therefore, in North Africa there is an international prison region decreed by the world order. That area is prohibited from contacting its parts by air. Now a similar region has been ordered in the Balkans. A prison. A decree has been issued to imprison the peoples of Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, and perhaps Macedonia. Contacting them is banned. Iraq is a large area in Asia; the Balkans are in Europe; Libya is in Africa; and Iraq is in Asia. A decree has been issued to imprison a people. An imprisonment order has been issued against millions. Contacting them by land, sea, or air is banned.

There are other regions selected by this order for isolation and imprisonment. After a while we will find the world composed of groups of prisons in the name of the world order. Following the model of the comprehensive international order which began to imprison the peoples, defined racist or hostile forces started to emulate this order in their domestic behavior. The Israelis have imprisoned the Gaza Strip; they have declared it a prison. Sea, air, and land contact with the Gaza Strip is not permitted; electricity and telephone lines are cut off. Who can protest against this behavior? The Security Council cannot seriously protest against this behavior; even if it does, the idea is theirs in the first place. The

current UN Security Council implements this idea, it imprisons peoples. Instead of solving problems, it is now easy for it to issue sanctions that call for the imprisonment of scores of peoples. Even if it issues a declared ridiculous and obviously nonsensical protest on the imprisonment of the Gaza Strip, people will answer it by saying that it is you which implements the idea of imprisoning the peoples, you boycott and besiege them. This is the current system in the world.

This is going to continue, and the West Bank could be put in jail; Syria, Lebanon, Sudan might be put in jail. All these countries are candidates—Cuba, and Korea and China. [passage omitted]

What I want to conclude this presentation with, now that the reality of the current international order and what is said about a new international order have become clear to us, is that the Green Movement in the world should assume the task of changing this world and create a new international order devoid of all the corruption and diseases that distinguish the current order. Therefore, there must be a large-scale storming operation within the continents of the world by the Green Movements in order to increase their number, and to organize their ranks. They must get involved everywhere and raise their slogans—cover the earth with their green slogans.

I told you that according to my information and analyses, this order, this current order, is bankrupt and has no ability to resist. The proof is that it is always resorting to force, terrorism, threatening force, sanctions, sieges, and bans. It is weak and bankrupt. This is the proof. This style is the proof that it is weak and bankrupt. I mean that this order should not frighten you. It should not frighten the Greens. The Greens must advance forward to liquidate it.

All the existing parliaments should be blown up as dead tools which have failed in expressing the wishes of the voters. All the elections in the world are rigged. The rich are the ones who win the elections. The rich are the ones who rule the world, who pollute the environment, who manufacture arms, who buy arms, who create the slaves, and who create the poor. [passage omitted]

The world is in a state of war. When the war between the superpowers ended and the confrontation between them ended, they exported the wars to other parts of the world. Now anywhere, in any continent, there are wars. Everyday there are dead and wounded. This is not a coincidence, this is planned by this regime itself. Therefore, these centers of power which are currently ruling the world and doing evil should be blown up and destroyed by the masses. This parliament should be renounced, exposed, and broken up from within. [passage omitted]

Al-Qadhafi on 'New World Order'

LD1106081692 Algiers Radio Algiers Network
in Arabic: 0600 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi's speech refuted some of the sayings reportedly uttered in Libya about reviewing some of the stances toward the Arab and Islamic countries and consolidating relations with the West, particularly the United States. Here is Wahiba Ben Chehab:

[Chehab] In the speech delivered by Col. Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi yesterday in Surt, he criticized the bases of the new world order proposed by the United States. He pointed out that those who call for it cannot establish an international order in the world. Al-Qadhafi said: In the name of the world order, the universe has been turned into prisons, sanctions have been imposed on Libya, and contacts have been severed with the Yugoslav peoples and the Iraqi people. At the same time, he denounced the inability of the UN Security Council to rebel against these conditions. Al-Qadhafi pointed out that if a world order has to be established then it should be represented by a power competing with the power currently supporting that order.

Envoy Comments on Lockerbie Suspects, IRA

PM1206164592 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic
11 Jun 92 p 5

[Interview with 'Abd-al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, Libyan ambassador to Tunis and head of the Libyan delegation to the Geneva meeting with British officials, by Randah Taqiy al-Din on 10 June in Geneva.]

[Excerpts] A meeting was held the day before yesterday at the UN palace in Geneva between Edward Chaplin, counselor at the British embassy in Geneva, and Libyan Ambassador to Tunisia 'Abd-al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, during which Libya provided information about its links with the Irish Republican Army [IRA]. AL-HAYAH interviewed Ambassador al-'Ubaydi after that meeting and just before his departure for Tunis. He confirmed that he would travel to Tripoli to attend the People's Congress, which will decide whether to hand over the two Libyans suspected of involvement in the bombing of the U.S. airliner which crashed over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988.

Al-'Ubaydi told AL-HAYAH that the Geneva meeting was held "on Libya's initiative. At that meeting we confirmed our acceptance of Security Council Resolution 731. Libyan External Liaison Secretary Ibrahim al-Bishari stressed some time ago that Libya would cooperate in the implementation of that resolution. Among the issues discussed was the British complaint about Libya's link with the IRA. Everyone should realize that the meeting was indeed held on Libya's initiative. Resolution 731 did not stipulate that Libya should provide information or exchange information with Britain on that matter. Libya's view was that the meeting

would be useful as far as our relations with Britain were concerned and would be an opportunity to clarify our image and position. Although it was announced that the meeting was for the purpose of receiving information from Libya and that it was expected to be brief, it was in fact a two-way dialogue which involved the repudiation of certain positions. We believe that that, in itself, was useful. What we did at that session was exchange information and explain our link with the IRA. We were eager to do so."

[Taqiy al-Din] What did you tell the British about that?

[Al-'Ubaydi] We explained that our relations with that organization dated back to the 1970's and was begun on the basis that the IRA was a liberation organization seeking self-determination. For a period of time, these relations were completely suspended. [passage omitted]

I want to emphasize that the initiative to hold the meeting did not, as events prove, arise under the influence of Security Council Resolution 731. Last year, a Conservative member of the British parliament, Teddy Taylor, visited us and met with Colonel al-Qadhafi and with al-Bishari. They talked about these things in detail. His visit had the approval of the British Foreign Office but, regrettably, the reaction, on their part, was negative up until the Security Council resolution was issued. When British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd visited Tunisia and Egypt, these matters were raised with him by the Egyptian and Tunisian Governments. That means that Libya did not seek the meeting under the pressure of Resolution 731.

[Taqiy al-Din] What was the British diplomat's reaction today? What did he say to you?

[Al-'Ubaydi] His was trying to get information, but I believe that he was positive because he listened to all our observations. Of course, at his level, he cannot make decisions, but he promised to pass all these observations to his government.

[Taqiy al-Din] Salah Musallam, the official formerly in charge of Libyan affairs in Britain, attended the meeting with you. Did he give the British side any particular information? Did he speak during the meeting?

[Al-'Ubaydi] No, the conversation was strictly between me and Chaplin.

[Taqiy al-Din] Resolution 731 states that Libya would hand over the two suspects in connection with the PanAm bombing. Is that possible?

[Al-'Ubaydi] There has never before been a resolution calling on a state to hand over its own citizens. We, however, decided to respond to the resolution because it contained a reference to Article 7 of the Charter. Never before have two individuals been accused of threatening world peace and security, as is claimed. Although we were convinced that the resolution had no foundation, we preferred to respond to it, because it was issued by an international organization and was accepted by all states,

including the Arab states. Libya has been the victim of international terrorism from the beginning, of state terrorism such as the U.S. aggression when aircraft took off and struck at innocent people and the leader's home without any justification. Despite all that, we preferred to tackle this matter through dialogue, like this meeting with the British, for instance.

The issue of the two wanted men is still where it was, the subject of dialogue, despite the sanctions that have been imposed. In the whole history of trials it never happened that convictions were made before evidence was produced.

[Taqiy al-Din] AL-HAYAH's Cairo correspondent has reported that Libya might hand the suspects over to a European Mediterranean state. What about that possibility?

[Al-'Ubaydi] I have read the report. The issue will be discussed by the People's Committees Congress which has the requisite authority. Even Col. al-Qadhafi, whenever the issue is raised with him, says that the decision is up to the people's committees. The two suspects themselves are saying that through their lawyers.

[Taqiy al-Din] Did you discuss extradition of the two suspects at today's meeting?

[Al-'Ubaydi] We did not discuss that at all. I believe that the (Libyan) General People's Congress which meets on 17 June will have its say on this matter.

[Taqiy al-Din] It seems that there is an Egyptian mediation aimed at persuading you to hand over the suspects. What about that?

[Al-'Ubaydi] We are talking to one another about ways to solve this problem peacefully to spare the Arab region further tremors and to restore Libya's relations with the West and enhance understanding with the Arab states. We are talking with the Egyptian brothers and with other Arabs, but no decision has been issued by the Arab League or by any Arab state, and no position has been taken asking us to do that. [passage omitted]

[Taqiy al-Din] Why did Libya seek this meeting with the British? Is it because it is suffocating due to the air embargo?

[Al-'Ubaydi] The embargo is, of course, hurting every individual and is harmful at the state level, but I have already stressed to you that we had started talks with the British on this matter before the Security Council resolution and before the embargo and the charges. Furthermore, we found ourselves facing an unfair resolution which was nevertheless a resolution that was being implemented by all states. So we had to address that reality and help unveil the truth.

[Taqiy al-Din] We learned from the British that some IRA groups were still going to training camps in Libya last year. What about these camps?

[Al-'Ubaydi] The IRA is an old organization, older than the Libyan state. It enjoys the support of many other

parties. The British know that better than we do. In the United States there is a large Irish community which sympathizes with that organization, but they chose to aim the charge of supporting it at Libya. I believe that our meeting will explain many facts about these past relations, their causes, and their scale which, I believe, has been exaggerated.

[Taqiy al-Din] Have you agreed on a date for receiving their answers, and how do you expect these answers to come, at some other meeting or by some other means?

[Al-'Ubaydi] We have taken the initiative and we have exchanged information and had a dialogue. The British delegation will take the information to its government. We are ready for more meetings or dialogue.

[Taqiy al-Din] Are there still IRA training camps in Libya?

[Al-'Ubaydi] We did not have camps for training them in the past and we do not have such camps at present. The brother Colonel (al-Qadhdhafi) had previously called on the United Nations to send representatives to ascertain that. We have no camps for the IRA or any terrorist organization, but there is a rabid campaign against Libya.

Documents on IRA Passed To Western Services

PM1206141992 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 11 Jun 92 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Reports of Western Organs Obtaining Libyan Account of Lockerbie Incident"]

[Excerpts] London, Political Studies Center—While Libyan-British relations entered a new phase by holding the Geneva meeting two days ago and the Libyan negotiators' handing over of very secret and serious documents to the British negotiating team concerning Palestinian and Lebanese groups and the IRA, reliable sources revealed that Tripoli embarked on a similar step in supplying U.S. intelligence with the same information as a goodwill gesture to resolve the crisis resulting from its accusation of involvement in the famous Lockerbie incident.

The sources emphasized that the arrest of arms trader Mundhir al-Kassar in Spain was carried out on the basis of that information. The sources expressed their belief that similar arrests will occur in a number of European capitals and cities later because Libyan security organs handed over "all the information in their possession" about partisan groups to Western security organs, American and European.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has on several occasions threatened to reveal the true culprits in the Lockerbie incident "referred to." He has hinted on more than one occasion at an alleged role by other states. And here the information of the sources in question confirms that Libyan intelligence has passed to U.S. intelligence a full

account of the locations, persons, and dates concerning that incident in order to clear itself of the accusations leveled at it by Britain and the United States.

The sources pointed out that a number of al-Qadhdhafi's aides, including Libya's former UN representative, Dr. 'Ali al-Turayki; the Libyan ambassador in Tunis, former Foreign Minister 'Abd-al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi; and also the Libyan president's cousin, Ahmad Qadhdhaf-al-Damm; made large-scale contacts by various means with authoritative circles in Western organs, expressing willingness to provide them with all the information they need. [passage omitted]

The sources spoke about Libyan quarters supplying Western quarters, specifically U.S. intelligence, with full details about Palestinian and Lebanese groups and a number of European groups, in addition to a number of other groups like the Italian Red Brigades and Germany's Baader-Meinhof, and a number of African and Asian movements.

The sources said that apart from these intelligence matters, the Libyan negotiators expressed their willingness to implement the following U.S. conditions:

- To abandon the Arab unity idea and launch a campaign of self-criticism of Col. al-Qadhdhafi's action in that regard. And to concentrate on the domestic situation in order to tackle worsening Libyan affairs.
- To dissolve the revolutionary committees and the People's General Congress and begin to form a real government along the lines of the other governments in the world.
- To demobilize the Armed forces and be content with some symbolic units and the police forces, whose role should be confined to maintaining order and security.
- To allow political refugees to return and engage in public life. And to prepare for democratic elections in the country.
- To remove all officials known for their hard-line position, in addition to the security organ men who participated in terrorist operations in the past.
- To dissolve the Arab People's General Congress organization and the "Islamic Da'wah" organization and hand over all their files and documents.

According to the sources' information, the most important and serious conditions which the Libyan negotiators expressed their willingness to study and respond to in a short period of time is the condition concerning Libya's commitment to a specific schedule for the extraction and export of oil and the quarters to which it will be exported.

In this regard the sources in question say that the United States is seeking to exert pressure on Germany, which

has ambitions and aspirations. As is known, Germany has for many years been completely dependent on Libyan oil.

Generally, there is a belief among many Palestinian circles that Palestinian security official 'Atif Busaysu, who was assassinated in Paris a few days, was the first victim of an information leak process.

Palestinian quarters now fears that the process of handing over the documents and files to Western security organs might lead to the exposure of their secrets and cells.

According to unofficial reports, the information provided by Libya includes names, addresses, and a description of the working methods used by Irish Republican Army units inside and outside Britain.

But experts on combating terrorism say that Libya may have informed the Irish organization beforehand that it would brief "the enemy" on the information in its possession. And we also mention that Libya cut off any "significant relationship" with the IRA in 1986, as Western sources say. And this gives the organization sufficient time to change its methods, change addresses, and introduce a new code, experts believe, emphasizing that it and other terrorist organizations have introduced new working methods since the Eastern bloc's collapse deprived them of logistic support and safe refuges.

Nevertheless, Libya's decision to answer Britain's questions—over 100 of them—in "a detailed and accurate manner in some cases" is described by experts as a "good move."

Meanwhile, a French source has said: "We know now that it was Col. al-Qadhdhafi himself who made the decision."

The source added: "Al-Qadhdhafi risked giving the go-ahead, and Libya might be exposed now to revenge attacks by the Irish Republican Army organization. Fears might spread to other organizations which Libya supported. And they might make a move in response."

In the conflict among wings which the reports talked about "the moderate wing" is the one led by Al-Qadhdhafi personally. A French diplomatic source said "Al-Qadhdhafi has sent numerous reconciliatory signals over the past few weeks. And these signals were conveyed to Paris via two channels at least. It is understood from the French source's statement that one of these two channels is the French ambassador to a known country which has relations with Libya. It is said that the diplomat in question held at least one unofficial meeting with the Libyan president in Tripoli. As for the second channel, it is "an international diplomat linked to a major Asian state by strong ties."

Some Western sources believe that the hard-line wing is led by the second man in Libya and Al-Qadhdhafi's colleague for a long time, Major 'Abd-al-Salam Jallud. The two men differed at the beginning of the Kuwait

crisis, namely when Jallud demanded that Saddam Husayn be supported clearly and openly, whereas Al-Qadhdhafi sought prudence and discretion. [passage omitted]

Al-Qadhdhafi Human Rights Prize Committee Meets

LD1406193892 Tripoli JANA in English 1747 GMT
14 Jun 92

[Text] Tripoli, Al Sayf [June] 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The International People's Committee of Al-Qadhdhafi Prize for Human Rights is to start its meetings today in Tripoli with the participation of many intellectuals, scholars, jurists and human rights activists from all parts of the world.

Al-Qadhdhafi Prize for Human Rights, which enters its 4th year, constitutes a civilized achievement for mankind's freedom and an important historic victory for its cause. Also, it represents a commitment to the cause of freedom and democracy in the world and reassertion of the provisions of the greater green charter of human rights in the masses' epoch which constitutes a significant contribution in the field of human rights.

AL-JAMAHIRIYAH Articles Criticize Arabs

Arabs Seen as 'Foes'

LD1206170692 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1545 GMT
12 Jun 92

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Jun (JANA)—In today's issue, AL-JAMAHIRIYAH published an article under the title "We Are Sorry For All Libyans," which reads:

Our hearts are suffering a great deal of pain. What is more, our minds have been dealt a strong shock; while we were enjoying a beautiful dream, we woke up to the nightmare of bitter reality.

Here are the Arabs for whom we destroyed our (?lives), for whom we opened our country, and for whose eyes we alienated the world; our Arabs, with whom we shared our food and drink are suddenly out of sight, their groups of pilgrims are heading for Mecca to perform the pilgrimage without paying attention or feeling any remorse or pain as they watch the caravan [words indistinct] in Arabism and Islam, the people of sisterly Libya, deprived by the enemy's resolution, [words indistinct] on Mount Arafat; these are our Arabs, for whom we did the impossible. We did it for the sake of their honor, dignity, and pledges; we sacrificed everything we possessed, our wealth, effort, and time, beseeching God on Mount Arafat to grant them victory alone, while forgetting that God said that He helps the one who extends assistance to his brother.

AL-JAMAHIRIYAH points out, furthermore, in its article: "Look, those are our Arabs about whom our leader spoke to us 10 times a day, urging us to embrace them, to sacrifice our own interests for their sake, and to share our oil with them. There they are today, (?proving)

to us that they are not our Arabs; rather, they are our foes, for they have found their interests with our enemies, which they have been seeking, leaving us pained by those long years during which we struggled for the sake of Arab unity, Arab glory, and Arab dignity. Long years during which we overlooked our interests and the interests of our kinfolk and children. Years in which we could have made ourselves very rich [passage indistinct]."

"[Word indistinct] Arabs have announced that they are only thinking of their own interests; we, as Libyans, also announce that we are only thinking of our own interests, and, accordingly, our efforts henceforth will be in our own interests.

"We are sorry for all the trouble we have caused the Libyans during these many long years."

Arabs Seen Betraying Libya

LD1206185292 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1655 GMT
12 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 12 Jun (JANA)—In today's issue, AL-JAMAHIRIYAH, issued by the People's Committees Movement, published an article as part of a series exposing the Arab reality. It reads as follows:

[Passage omitted] Why is it that a member-state of the Arab Maghreb Union should be a target of an embargo as a result of void resolutions? What does it mean that member-states of this union should rush to support this embargo and announce that they could not go against the international legality; yet they see no objection in contravening laws of this union which stipulate cooperation and the notion of the same destiny, and that harming any member-state of the union means harming other states of the union?

Why should we implement and respect what is decided by the others, and not respect and implement what we ourselves decide? We Libyans should reconsider this union; we should take a position with its regard to an Arab level [word indistinct]. [passage omitted] The world was puzzled over Libya, and questions have been posed regarding its armament, which is far beyond the capability of its people, so much so that it has been said that the number of tanks owned by Libya is higher than the number of tanks owned by France and Britain together [word indistinct] for this battle, until the October war opportunity came. Then we immediately set up an operations room, we declared the utmost state of emergency in all the sectors of the Libyan Arab armed forces. We mobilized energies, raised morale and sent our sons to war. They took part in the crossing [of the Suez Canal] with enthusiasm to finish the job and liberate the land.

However, enthusiasm subsided, and its fire disappeared, because we discovered that we had been deceived and that the war was meant to activate the issue, not to liberate the land. Its results started appearing, and they

were crystallized with the Camp David Treaty. Then, all the events we know took place.

Despite all this, the moral and material support continued to all the other fighting fronts. The Libyan Treasury paid for the most modern aircraft, missiles and tanks, which were sent directly from their factories to the countries confronting the Israeli enemy, who was making noises and killing the Arabs' sons without anyone to deter him, especially in Lebanon, where the enemy's aircraft were flying day and night.

We, Libyans, we did not like that, and announced in the world media our readiness to defend the south of Lebanon and to provide the air cover and the surface defenses to deter the enemy should the Lebanese Government ask us to do so. [passage omitted] However, those countries realized in the end that we, the Arabs, did not want to liberate our lands, and that the biggest Arab country signed a peace treaty with the enemy, and consequently, our claim failed in the face of [word indistinct]

[Passage indistinct] Libyans, this is rather a few examples of your honorable stance toward the Arabs; what have the Arabs done for you instead? I will remind you, although I am aware that you have not forgotten and will not forget. Still I will remind you.

First: Because of your revolutionary and inciting role of all Arabs, you were accused of terrorism and labelled the second terrorist country in the world after the Soviet Union, and enemy number one of the Americans; your beautiful image was tarnished in the world. An embargo on technology was imposed upon you; you are barred from modern technology, nuclear science and aviation. And you were made to import your goods through twisted methods paying three times as much, mostly to an Arab third party, in order to obtain your needs.

Second: You Libyans are the only (?country) with no ties with America and Britain for many years, despite the fact that you have no common borders with them susceptible to quarrels; they are both in a different continent from yours. The reason lies, however, in the fact that you have considered Britain and America responsible for the loss of (?Palestine) and the displacement of the Palestinian people, and for the lingering of the foreign entity in the body of the Arab homeland. You have asserted so at a time when other Arabs have only been too happy to sit with Americans and Englishmen. You cannot deny, O Libyans, that following the severance of relations with America and Britain you have lost two world powers of which you could have used their science and material potentialities in the service of your country.

Third: One dark night you were the subject of an American (?raid) which destroyed your (?towns) in an attempt to kill your leader; it, nevertheless, killed your sons. However, you defended your country alone and cried for help until you lost your voices; no one answered

you except the voice of an Arab singer from a fraternal Arab country singing: "How Are You O Neighbor."

Fourth: The NATO blockade was, furthermore, imposed upon you; the Arabs were the first to observe it, asserting that they were not able to contravene international legality. They expelled the sons of your missions from their countries; no voice went out to say no to the unjust resolution.

You were prevented from performing the Hajj by a crusading resolution. Arabs, however, went to the Hajj; they stood on 'Arafat Mountain praising God. You, however, stood opposite the Saudi embassy and praised God. Arabs prevented you from the Hajj and imposed upon you a blockade inside your own territories. You said: It does not matter; let us fly from neighboring Arab countries and let our Arab brothers benefit from that, saying brothers should share their livelihood.

Egypt Excluded From Criticism

LD1406125392 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1010 GMT
14 Jun 92

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jun (JANA)—AL-JAMAHIRIYAH published an item today within its series of articles under the title: O people of Egypt; we are saying what you said. It described the bitterness, [word indistinct] and perhaps let down being felt today by the Libyans is unprecedented in the history of (?the Arabs) [word indistinct]. We still remember what our brothers in Egypt said not long ago to Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and what they were subjected to [word indistinct] while they were the ones who for the sake of the Arabs and for Palestine gave a great deal.

Therefore, we say to our brothers in Egypt that we do not mean them in what we write. We do not mean you at all by our stance because you yourself (?tasted) this bitterness and this Arab letdown which we experience today because of the Arabs who have turned their backs on us at a time when we [word indistinct] were opening our arms to embrace them. Perhaps you have not forgotten those great sacrifices which 'Abd al-Nasir gave out of your sweat, effort, dreams, aspirations, and livelihood for the sake of Arab unity and pan-Arabism. We do not think that you have forgotten what you said not long ago to 'Abd al-Nasir. We do not think that you have forgotten that you said and wrote [words indistinct] and its masses [words indistinct] the sons of [words indistinct] for the sake of the liberation [words indistinct] the liberation of Palestine.

Then you said to 'Abd al-Nasir: Your Arabs have let you down. We are telling you that we are passing through the same road through which you passed not long ago with 'Abd al-Nasir. In fact we have arrived as you did at the same situation.

The article then stated that 'Abd Al-Nasir struggled for the sake of the Arabs, and after him you provided all that is cheap and precious for the sake of unity, freedom,

dignity, and the glory of the Arabs, to the extent that it was said that if a rooster were hurt or lost a feather in Sinai, responsibility for this rested with Egypt and 'Abd Al-Nasir. Yet the Arabs turned their backs on you, making you tell 'Abd Al-Nasir what we are saying today to Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

We are on the same path that you have taken before us. You held 'Abd Al-Nasir responsible for every Arab feebleness and every Arab back-turning on Egypt. You held 'Abd Al-Nasir responsible for the battles of Yemen, the blood of your martyrs in Algeria, and your victims in the battles against Zionism. You held 'Abd Al-Nasir responsible for all this until you led him to a dead-end, at the end of which he died.

You yourselves created Sadat as a pan-Arab hero, the hero of the crossing [of the Suez canal in 1973]. But Sadat left you before you said anything about him, to negotiate with the enemy and turned his back on the Arabs. Hence we are living the same psychological state of mind: We made sacrifices for the sake of the Arabs to the extent that we abolished the name "Libya" and made the idea of it as a regional entity a crime, and we opened it widely for our Arabs and brothers, only to have them turn their backs on us. They even refused to reciprocate the treatment, maintaining their (?gates), customs, passports, and borders for us. What is more, they went on pilgrimage without any consideration of our feelings and the slogans which we have raised for them for 20 years.

We want to tell you that what we are saying does not concern you, O brothers in Egypt, and that [words indistinct] is not directed at you. Perhaps you are witnesses for a recurring situation which you yourselves had experienced and lived with all bitterness, pain and grief, and perhaps despair from everything that is called "Arabism."

AL-JAMAHIRIYAH Editor on Criticisms

TA1506133792

[Editorial] Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on 15 June carries a 600-word interview held "by telephone to Tripoli with Muhammad 'Abd-al-Salam," whom a sub-slug identifies as "an editor at the Libyan AL-JAMAHIRIYAH." The interview is attributed to HA'ARETZ staffer Gay Bekhor.

Most of the questions deal with Libyan press license to criticize the regime in the context of the release of suspects in the Pan Am affair. 'Abd-al-Salam's lengthy replies defend Libyan democracy and freedom of speech and describe the structure of Libyan newspapers. Asked about the reports "that al-Qadhafi himself, or people close to him, have written the critical articles in order to back down on the Lockerbie issue," 'Abd-al-Salam says: "Brother Mu'ammarr has not written in our paper, and if official elements did write, then, again, they did so unofficially."

Asked whether his newspaper has reporters abroad, 'Abd-al-Salam, who identifies himself as "a general news

editor," replies: "No, not a single one. Most of our news reports are taken from our (Libyan) news agency." He denies any difficulties encountered by the residents of Tripoli in the wake of the UN Security Council sanctions on Libya.

Criticism Said 'Organized by al-Qadhdhafi'

LD1306062892 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0444 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Amman, June 13 (TANJUG)—The to-date "not noted" attack in the Libyan weekly AL-JAMAHIRIYAH on Col. al-Qadhdhafi was written by the Libyan leader himself, knowledgeable Arab circles in Amman claim. The mouthpiece of Libya's revolutionary committees came out this week with "sharp criticisms" of al-Qadhdhafi's "chimera about Arab unity", sending their word to the leader, "this time we will not follow it, not go with you."

Such a "heresy" has been inconceivable so far in Col. Al-Qadhdhafi's totalitarian regime and those in the know of circumstances in Libya's top circles claim that AL-JAMAHIRIYAH would have been forbidden before succeeding in carrying the said article if Al-Qadhdhafi himself had not been behind it. The sources in the know now even recognize in the article the style of the Libyan leader's expressing himself, while those with better memories remember al-Qadhdhafi's having at the time in THE GREEN MARSH, ideological mouthpiece of the revolutionary committees, published an unsigned article against himself, calling for setting up new political parties in Libya to play rivals to bureaucratized and corrupt institutions in AL-JAMAHIRIYAH's system. In the al-Qadhdhafi system of power, the political parties are the biggest of heresies. And his "green book" has it explicitly that belonging to political parties means betraying Libya.

By attacking himself and his fundamental political ideas, al-Qadhdhafi wishes this time—as our sources see it—to express his disappointment in his Arab brothers who have once again left him in the lurch and accepted an international blockade of Libya on account of Libya's alleged involvement in the Lockerbie affair.

Observers here are convinced that finding fault with the Arabs and praising the West in the article is an announcement of al-Qadhdhafi's going to hand over his two agents accused of having planted explosive on board a U.S. airliner over Lockerbie, but that Libya's leader wishes to get, according to his tested usage, cover for such an unpleasant move from his "masses" and the revolutionary committees. It was not by chance that

al-Qadhdhafi had "made criticisms against himself published" on the eve of Libya's all-national congress (parliament) session which should take the decision (formally) on possibly handing over the two controversial Libyan agents.

Tunisia

Minister on Africa Ties, Human Rights Violations

NC1306085892 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0644 GMT
13 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA)—Sadok Fayala, Tunisian secretary of state to the Foreign Affairs Ministry for African Affairs, has said that Egypt and Tunisia will continue to consult on a joint move in the African arena. In an interview with AL-AHRAM today, he said he hoped that this will be part of a general move by the North African countries to consolidate economic and political cooperation with the Sub-Saharan countries. [passage omitted]

Fayala dismissed the frequent charges of human rights violations in Tunisia as baseless accusations made by certain organizations, not by Western countries. He pointed out that Tunisia is determined to exercise political pluralism, and that since President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali took office in 1987, Tunisia has implemented several measures to enhance human rights. He noted that they are not administrative measures, but laws enhancing individual freedom. He reiterated that describing certain measures as violations of public freedom is inaccurate, because they are basically used for terrorist acts planned and carried out by extremists. The Tunisian minister asserted that extremism has no place in the democratic process or the political arena in Tunisia.

President Ben Ali Telephones al-Qadhdhafi

LD0906213792 Tunis Tunisian Republic Radio
Network in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] The head of state today telephoned Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

The telephone conversation dealt with the fraternal and cooperative relations between the two countries and the progress of the joint Maghreb action.

Correction to Partial Government Reshuffle

LD1006120992

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "President Introduces Partial Government Reshuffle," published in the 10 June Near East and South Asia DAILY REPORT, page 24. Fourth line, first column in table make read: Charaf Eddine Gallouz (changing spelling of name)

Kuwait

Iraqi 'Infiltrator' Killed, 4 Wounded Near Border

LD1206115792 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1034 GMT
12 Jun 92

[Text] Kuwait 12 Jun (KUNA)—One Iraqi infiltrator was killed and four others were wounded after an attempt to infiltrate Kuwaiti territory from al-Shu'ayb border region yesterday.

Security sources told KUNA today that the Iraqi infiltrators stopped a Kuwaiti vehicle and seized it. The sources explained that the vehicle raised suspicions with a Kuwaiti patrol, so they ordered it to stop. The car did not obey the order, however, and the patrol was forced to take chase. The sources added that, in their attempt to escape, the Iraqi infiltrators crossed a mined area, which resulted in injuries.

The sources said that the infiltrators fired at the Kuwaiti patrol, and the patrol responded. The sources reported that one of the infiltrators was killed in the incident and four others were wounded. They were transferred to a Kuwaiti hospital to receive the necessary treatment.

Republic of Slovenia Recognized 12 Jun

LD1306192892 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1840 GMT
13 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Rio De Janeiro, 13 Jun (KUNA)—Yesterday, Kuwait announced its recognition of the Republic of Slovenia, which recently became independent from Yugoslavia.

Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin said that this announcement was reached after a meeting between Shaykh Jabir Al-Ahmad and the prime minister of Slovenia in Rio De Janeiro. [passage omitted]

Correction to Reply to Iraqi Demarcation Message

LD1206115592

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Reply to Iraqi Message to UN on Demarcation" published in the 12 June Near East and South Asia DAILY REPORT, pp 18-20:

Page 20, column one, paragraph four, last sentence, make read: ...by other materials. [passage omitted] [new graf]

Ten: the memorandum objects to the fact that the Kuwaiti representative accompanied the two independent experts during their investigations in Safwan region. The Kuwaiti accompaniment took place in accordance with the resolution of the committee, of which he is a member. His entry into the border area with the two experts was under the auspices of the United Nations within whose context the committee works. [passage omitted] [new graf]

The committee's resolutions were not biased in Kuwait's favor as the Iraqi memorandum alleged. The committee decided to deprive Kuwait from its territorial waters in Khawr al-Zubayr, which means that Iraq benefits exclusively from the aforementioned Khawr. The committee's decision on this matter is a clear reply to the accusations of bias. [new graf]

Eleven: the Iraqi memorandum tries to wriggle out of its committee representative's approval of Safwan point. The memorandum justifies that by saying that the Iraqi representative in this issue was exploited "in a way contrary to the rules and principles of good will." We do not understand what good will or bad will has to do with the surveyal facts of borders and lines, and how a country's representative could be exploited in such a situation. [passage omitted] ...[supplying indistinct passage per KUNA rerun, deleting indistinct passage notation]

Same page, column two, paragraph three, last sentence, make read: ...Gulf. It chooses this outlet on the land of its neighbor, Kuwait, and insists that what it demands should be reality, irrespective of whether it has a right or not, and intentionally ignores facts that are known to all: that it has a coast stretching from Faw for 40 km, that it has all the coast to the north of Khawr Abdullah which is 35 km long, and that it has Al-Bakr port which was widened to accommodate oil supertankers. [passage omitted] [new graf]

Fifteen: Iraq claims... [supplying incomplete per KUNA rerun, deleting editorial notation on unfinished passage]

Saudi Arabia

King, Crown Prince Address Pilgrims

LD1206150992 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1100 GMT
12 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Mina, 12 Jun (SPA)—King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques, and His Royal Highness Amir 'Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, have addressed an exhaustive and comprehensive address to the pilgrims to the House of God on the occasion of this year's pilgrimage. Here is the text:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [passage omitted] Today, when the mighty events and developments witnessed by the world have turned the page of the communist order and have led to the emergence of many Islamic states, it is confirmed that the greatness of the Islamic faith remains stronger than the tendency to stray from the right path and the operations of oppression and injustice, to which those Islamic peoples were subjected to make them abandon their religion, lose their identity, and abandon their profound connection with their Islamic nation.

How extremely happy we are to have among us thousands of our Muslim brothers who have been liberated

from the sterile ideologies which failed to implant thoughts in their minds and extract the greatness of the eternal Islamic faith from their souls. [passage omitted]

Brothers, we in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia renew our determination to do our utmost so that these sister states recover their position in this nation, to become once more a force for good, love, peace, and reassurance in the world.

O dear Muslim brothers, while the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia extends its hand to its brothers in the new Islamic states, it stresses its eagerness to assist these states and back these peoples in building their national institutions on sound and effective foundations, without interference in their internal affairs, imposing trusteeship on them, or influencing their independent will.

We are confident that the return of these peoples to their roots and their attachment to their tolerant Islamic faith, through sincere and dependable cooperation, will not only be able to consolidate their sovereignty but will also make them an additional new force for building a new Islamic world based on comprehensive Islamic unity and helping to enable this nation to occupy its natural place in this world as an effective and positive influential force in the building of the international community.

Perhaps what we should emphasize on this occasion is the fact that we have countries and peoples who have enough resources and the characteristics and abilities to enable them to become a big power in this world, particularly if the Islamic countries succeeded in gathering their dispersed strength and committing themselves to real solidarity. [passage omitted]

Brother Muslims, Islam is the love which should be spread in societies; the cohesion which governs the relations between rulers and the ruled; and the sincere direction toward constructing the universe and building civilizations. It is the faith which calls for consecrating all the meanings of good and spreading them everywhere.

We have to emphasize these facts to the world after many irresponsible practices have harmed Islam, accused Muslims of being something they are not, and conveyed a black and untrue image about the good nature of Muslims and their tolerant, ethical character. Muslims are not and will never be aggressive because they resort to a faith which fights injustice, does not tend to use force, and avoids violence and terrorism as means to impose opinions or achieve aims.

Honorable brothers, we have to be alert to scheming against this nation, the accusations they want to attach to it, and the ideas they want to plant in the minds of generations, false allegations unfounded in our faith, civilization, and psychological and ethical structure.

If there were some irresponsible practices by those who misunderstood Islam or tried to exploit it for political

aims or worldly aspirations, then that did not represent this nation, reflect its good nature, or represent its upright behavior.

Therefore, we have to reject all the attempts to strike this nation in its religion, faith, civilization, and human nature, attempts which use various means, including the harmful poisons [drugs] which destroy the generations of this nation.

At the same time we have to purge our states and societies of the deviations which could harm this nation and its immortal Islamic faith.

We have also to rectify some of the international community's misconceptions about our nation and emphasize that our civilization rises above any inhumane action.

Brother Muslims, Saudi Arabia, which is honored to receive on its territories your good gathering, is happy to emphasize from here, from Mina, to this good gathering that the Arab and Islamic nation is a nation of peace and a nation of love; it does not intend any harm to anybody. On the contrary, it is pursuing coexistence and peace with all the countries and peoples of the earth.

Therefore, Saudi Arabia is adopting realistic policies toward all issues and toward the various problems and crises. It also contributes to consecrating the means of prosperity and stability in the world and contributes effectively to the achievement of these aims through regional and international organizations and institutions.

At the same time, we expect the world to appreciate our sacrifices and to understand our interests and commitments. Saudi Arabia was exposed to difficult tests during the occupation of Kuwait by the Iraqi's regimes forces and during Iraq's mass military mobilization at its borders.

Saudi Arabia, however, was able to come out of these events strong, through God, its brothers, and friends. It was able to continue the march of construction and development in addition to fulfilling the commitments which resulted from these events.

Insomuch as the Kingdom shouldered financial burdens as, through events, it became aware of a number of facts, aims, and bad intentions, when the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was not a source for any anxiety, annoyance, or misdeed to any country, it was not going to refrain from furnishing support, aid, and consolidation to any country or support to any people in the Arab and Islamic worlds. Nevertheless, with God's guidance, the ability to rise higher and not to fall under the influence of events, their repercussions, and shocks, as well as all the love, sincerity, and friendship toward all, we feel that a number of countries and peoples were the victim of a huge misinformation campaign, cheap exploitation, and great pressures. [passage omitted]

The paramount duty facing the sons of this nation is the need for mutual cooperation, solidarity, and support to face the imminent dangers from everywhere. The danger

of this nation being destroyed grows proportionally with the widening of friction and disputes between its sons.

Otherwise, how could this nation be content and its conscious clear when the Palestinian people is still displaced, under the woes of occupation, and facing attempts to wipe out the Palestinian identity as well as all sorts of harassment, oppression, and torture because of its quest for its legitimate right to its land which was wrongly and unjustly usurped from it. We cannot, however, see any way to make things right again except through the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

O brothers, strength cannot be achieved save through cohesion and common will and determination to continue with the peace process; we, thanks be to God, are economically strong as well as intellectually, militarily, and politically strong as well as otherwise we will not be able to assert our worthy endeavor for the sake of humanity's prosperity and progress. And that is why the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia believes that this nation ought to continue with its steadfastness and work towards achieving more coordination between its countries in order to compel the Israeli occupier to heed the call of just, comprehensive, and lasting peace.

Furthermore, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, O brother Muslims, has never hesitated, proceeding from its Islamic, historical, humanitarian, and moral responsibilities, to shoulder its duties toward the Palestinian people and historical mosques in Jerusalem. [passage omitted]

For our part, beginning with the declaration of our recognition of its existence, we will continue to take the cause of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina to all international gatherings, exercise all pressures on the state of Serbia, and work to enable the independent state of Bosnia-Herzegovina to secure protection for its people vis-a-vis all the attempts aimed at aborting its independence and the destruction of the Islamic identity of the state there.

The tragedy of the Iraqi regime's aggression against the fraternal State of Kuwait has cast many doubts and many fears between our countries and our people as well as sowed between our ranks various elements of friction and fragmentation, consecrated reasons for disunion and estrangement between brothers and neighbors, given the subjective understanding of successive events and the weak belief in the fatefulness of historical, humanitarian, and ethnical relations between countries and people. Therefore, any rebuilding of trust would necessitate the removal of reasons for dispute, the exercise of utmost courage to admit mistakes, and the determination to correct wrongs as well as the will to translate the desire for cooperation into inviolable pledges, commitment, and guarantees. [passage omitted]

Former Libyan Prime Minister Sends Letter

LD1306164392 Riyadh Saudi Arabian Kingdom Radio Network in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Letter addressed to The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, from the former Libyan prime minister, 'Abd Al-Hamid Al-Bakkush; date not given]

[Text] Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud. Greetings. In the name of all Libyan people I denounce Colonel Al-Qadhafi's remarks addressed against the Kingdom, and denounce his accusations against you that you obstructed Libyan pilgrims. We know for certain that you helped and assisted your brothers from Libya, and that they indeed arrived to perform the pilgrimage, thanks to your efforts, despite the fact that the Libyan authorities had prevented the majority from performing the pilgrimage, and also despite the air ban imposed on Libya, which is a result of its ruler's practicing terror and killing as a profession, and his responsibility for blowing up aircraft.

We know, and all Muslims know the truth about the fabrications made against you by the ruler of Libya, and we condemn his assailing the flourishing Kingdom and Al Sa'ud, who have given everything for the service of Islam and the Muslims, and have been the best protectors of God's House and the mosque of his great messenger.

Once again I inform you of the condemnation of Al-Qadhafi's behavior by all Libyan people, and I inform you that the Libyan people harbor for you every gratitude, even though it cannot be expressed under the current regime.

May God safeguard you, and may the next 'Id find you in good health.

[Signed] Your brother, 'Abd Al-Hamid Al-Bakkush, former prime minister of Libya

Libya's al-Qadhafi Criticized for 'Moody' Policy

LD1506054492 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0310 GMT 15 Jun 92

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 15 Jun (SPA)—AL-BILAD today writes about those who raised the slogans of Arab unity, Arab destiny, and the one Arab blood and how they themselves broke up Arab solidarity and took Arab destiny to the brink of loss. The paper recalls Saddam Husayn's slogans before invading Kuwait: Two months before the invasion, he raised the slogans of pan-Arab security, closing ranks, liberating Jerusalem, and burning half of Israel. He then surprised the world by invading Kuwait and committing the ugliest of crimes. The paper refers to the slogans of unity which Al-Qadhafi often reiterated, saying that he then objected to resolutions adopted at the Arab summit in Cairo which condemned Iraq's

invasion of Kuwait and called for Iraq's complete withdrawal from Kuwait and the dispatch of Arab forces to the Gulf region.

AL-YAWM says that ever since Al-Qadhdhafi assumed power in Libya, he has blundered with his policies, strange initiatives, and tense statements and that his involvement in a number of major crimes turned a number of world politicians against him and against his regime until the recent UN resolution imposing an economic and trade ban on Libya was adopted. Today, following its international isolation, he tries to isolate his country from the rest of the Arab world through his deceitful media campaign against the Kingdom, aimed at diverting the Libyan people's attention from the tragedy of the international ban imposed on their country and at avoiding confrontation with adversaries inside Libya. The paper points out that the fabrications of the head of the Libyan regime against the Kingdom will not affect the strong, eternal relations between the Saudi and Libyan peoples. It stresses that the fluctuating, moody policy pursued by the head of the Libyan regime is the one that led Libya into isolation in the international, as well as the Arab and Islamic, arenas.

United Arab Emirates

Two Wounded as Police Fire on Motor Boat

NC1406093792 Paris AFP in English 0857 GMT
14 Jun 92

[Text] Abu Dhabi, June 14 (AFP) - Two people were wounded, one seriously, in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) when police opened fire on a boat trying to enter the Emirates illegally. AL-KHALIJ newspaper reported

on Sunday. It said a coast guard patrol in the emirate of Ra's al-Khaymah, 260 kilometres (160 miles) north of Abu Dhabi, chased the motor boat on Friday night and fired warning shots after it refused to stop.

"When the boat refused to stop again after a chase of one hour, the patrol opened fire on it, wounding the captain and his aide. One of the injured was in a serious condition and was taken to hospital in Dubayy," it said. It said the boat carried six men who tried to enter the country illegally but did not mention their nationalities.

Hundreds of people, mostly Iranians and Pakistanis, have been arrested in the past few months while trying to enter the UAE by sea in search of jobs.

Yemen

'Abd-al-Ghani Meets With Cuba's Castro in Rio

JN1506055892 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network
in Arabic 0430 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] Brother 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Ghani, Presidential Council member, yesterday met in Rio de Janeiro with Cuban President Fidel Castro on the fringes of the earth summit.

They discussed cooperation between the two countries and means to strengthen bilateral ties for the benefit of the two friendly peoples. They also discussed the outcome of the conference as regards protecting the planet from environmental threats and the policies adopted by our country and Cuba in that field.

The meeting was attended by 'Abdallah al-Ashtal, our country's envoy to the United Nations.

'Aziz Says Saddam Did Not Receive U.S. Aid

PY1406155592 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1459 GMT
14 June 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 14 Jun (EFE)—Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has termed the report that the United States provided Saddam Husayn with money to reinforce his country's military power as a "great lie." "Investigate and nothing will be found," 'Aziz told the newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, commenting on the results of an investigation by the U.S. Congress into alleged aid that the U.S. Government gave the Baghdad regime.

'Aziz also termed "absurd" the U.S. press reports that he personally smuggled millions of dollars into Iraq. The foreign minister said that the accusations seek to create a controversy "during the U.S. election period."

'Aziz stated that relations between Iraq and the United States were normal up to 1990. "We had trade relations with the United States and we paid for what we bought," the foreign minister said, indicating that the deterioration began in 1990 when George Bush took over the presidency.

'Aziz recalled that in October 1989 shady deals between the two countries were suspected, adding that an investigation in the United States did not produce any results.

In his interview, he alluded to the relations between his government and Brazil, which has collaborated in the development of the nuclear programs promoted by Husayn in Iraq.

The foreign minister said that, prior to the international trade sanctions against Iraq in 1990, Brazil sold "weapons and food to Iraq and helped in the construction of highways and bridges."

Awqaf Minister Sends Letter to ICO on Pilgrims

JN1406184692 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT
14 Jun 92

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jun (INA)—'Abdallah Fadil 'Abbas, minister of awqaf and religious affairs, has asserted that the Saudi authorities' coercive and disgraceful treatment of the Iraqi pilgrims runs contrary to Islamic values, does not benefit pilgrims to God's sacred house [the Kaaba], and contradicts the protestations of these authorities about looking after and providing good treatment to pilgrims.

In a letter to Hamid al-Ghabid, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO], the minister said: It has become clear to all Muslims and to every performer of the hajj and the minor pilgrimage that the Saudi authorities have lost their administrative qualification and are no longer capable or qualified—in terms of norms, shari'ah, or law—to run the hajj affairs.

The minister of awqaf and religious affairs requested that these holy sites be placed under the administration and supervision of a joint Islamic organization. He said:

These sacred places belong to all Muslims, and no party has the right to monopolize them for denounced political ends that run contrary to the shari'ah. These authorities blackmail the pilgrims and impose high taxes and tributes on them.

The minister explained that 10,000 Iraqi pilgrims had responded to God Almighty's commandment to fulfill a well-known religious duty and had traveled to God's sacred house to perform that duty, seeking only to gain God's blessings and forgiveness. Despite the circumstances of the economic blockade imposed on our mujahid country—which, according to logic and shari'ah, dictate that the number of pilgrims be limited in the interest of the people as a whole—our mujahid leadership has responded to the desire of the people, who were determined to perform that duty, out of respect for their feelings and in appreciation of their enormous sacrifices to protect the Islamic faith and the sacred Muslim lands from the aggression of the profligate tyrants. The sons of Iraq were expecting treatment from the Saudi authorities befitting kinfolk, clan, and relatives. This was especially so since they came from all directions and had to put up with difficulties to perform the pilgrimage, seeking only God's blessings and mercy and wishing only good.

He continued: It was surprising, however, that contrary to their protestations of looking after the wellbeing of pilgrims, the Saudi authorities should have resorted to coercive, disgraceful, and decidedly un-Islamic tactics.

The minister of awqaf and religious affairs catalogued the insults to the pilgrims as follows:

First, a three-day detention of pilgrims at the Iraqi-Saudi border point of 'Ar'ar under conditions of intense heat. In the meantime, they were denied food, water, and accommodation, and they were subjected to all kinds of abuse and insults. Even worse, the decency and privacy of the women pilgrims were violated in open breach of the shari'ah law. Such irreligious actions were resorted to under the pretext of checking their identity and of carrying out body searches.

Second, en route to the holy sites, the pilgrims were repeatedly and deliberately subjected to exhausting and tormenting searches, thus aggravating the fatigue of a trip they had to make overland because of an iniquitous ban on air travel.

Third, the pilgrims once again were detained in sweltering heat in the heart of the desert, and they were barred by the Saudi authorities from leaving their tents. To make things worse, they were denied such basics as food, water, and medical services, and they were harassed in a manner offensive to Islamic precepts. As a result of this inhumane treatment, many pilgrims suffered sunstroke, some fainted, and others died.

Fourth, during checks carried out by Saudi security officers, many pilgrims, and especially people from the travel agencies handling their transport, had their private money stolen.

He stressed that these practices, which call for God's wrath and which are condemned by the Islamic nation, constitute an evil extension of similar incidents that occurred in the past, particularly in 1990 when the Saudi authorities, upon instructions from the highest echelon of leadership, attacked pilgrims on the first day of the blessed 'Id al-Adha during their march to hurl stones [one of the pilgrimage rituals]. These authorities detained pilgrims in the al-Mu'aysim tunnel, premeditatedly cut off electrical current, closed all the tunnel's exits, hurled poisonous gas at them, and attacked them with electrically-charged sticks. This led to the death of more than 1,000 pilgrims who had come from all Islamic countries to perform pilgrimage. This number includes 27 Iraqi pilgrims whose cases the ministry is still following up with the Saudi authorities, who thus far have not exerted any effort to identify where they are or to give the pilgrims' legal inheritors any of their rights. This crime has been preceded by other crimes in past years. For example, a crime was perpetrated against the Iranian pilgrims—a crime of which you and the whole world are aware.

He emphasized that the Saudi authorities' disgraceful, premeditated, and repeated practices constitute a violation of Islamic sanctities and beliefs. Examples of this are the attacks on and insults against the pilgrims' procession around the Kaaba, as well as visitors to the tomb of Prophet Muhammad, may God's peace and blessing be upon him. In light of this, it has become clear to every pilgrim that these authorities have lost their administrative qualification and are no longer capable or qualified—in terms of norms, sharia, or law—to run the hajj affairs. These authorities have violated God's orders and His prophet's instructions. They have joined the despotic alliance of the infidels and atheists, sought their assistance, and opened the chaste holy land to the infidel American-Atlantic forces of invasion, which included thousands of Jews. Moreover, these authorities have turned the holy places into military bases for these forces. God has prohibited this for non-Muslims, and the Prophet purged the land from the filth of infidels and atheists when he said: "Force the atheists out of the Arabian Peninsula."

In his letter, the awqaf and religious affairs minister called for discussing Iraq's complaint during the first meeting of the Islamic states' foreign ministers. He urged that it be distributed to all the member states and observer members.

Minister Addresses ILO Conference in Geneva

JN1406193792 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT
14 Jun 92

[Text] Geneva, 14 Jun (INA)—Iraq has called on the International Labor Organization [ILO] to assume its

responsibility, based on the principles and objectives of the ILO Constitution and the Philadelphia Declaration, to lift the blockade imposed on Iraq in order to alleviate its suffering.

This call came in a speech delivered by Umid Midhat Mubarak, health minister and acting labor and social affairs minister, before the 79th session of the International Labor Conference currently being held in Geneva.

He said: The states controlling the UN Security Council have gone too far in adopting resolutions which, in practice, lead to depriving people of their rights. These states have issued successive resolutions to maintain the unjust economic blockade on my country, although the reasons for imposing this blockade no longer exist. These states care nothing about the consequences of this blockade in terms of the severe shortages created for food, medicine, and basic needs of life. This has led to the spread of epidemics and diseases and caused the death of tens of thousands of citizens, including a large number of laborers. Moreover, these states care nothing about the dangers and catastrophes threatening millions of Iraqi people as a result of disease and the seriously increasing death rates, particularly among infants, women, and the elderly.

He stressed that this contravenes the provisions of international conventions and the declaration of human rights, as well as being in gross violation of the child rights agreement. All this at a time when the iniquitous UN resolutions exempt medicines, food, baby formulas, and other human needs.

He made it plain that, in addition to the above-mentioned effects, the tragic consequences of the blockade extend to the progress of work and production. Production in a large number of factories came to a total or partial standstill as a result of the scarcity of energy and raw materials and the unavailability of replacement parts, thus jeopardizing the social fabric in Iraq.

The minister emphasized that Iraq was keen to bolster the foundations of democracy and to put its constitutional institutions in place.

Efforts are continuing to finalize and to institute the legal framework of democracy. He cited the 1991 enactment of the Political Parties Law No. 30, which envisaged a multiparty system and democracy as the underpinnings of political activity in the country. Furthermore, Iraq has been very interested in addressing labor-related issues, the minister stressed.

In a related development, Fadil Muhammad Gharib, president of the General Union of Iraqi Workers, said in a speech before the conference that Iraq, which international quarters have known to be an advocate of justice and equality among people, has been subjected and is still being subjected to ugly disasters as a result of the military aggression and the unjust economic blockade, both of which are unparalleled in terms of their severity and hostility. He stated: This fact has been confirmed by

reports submitted by many international missions, including one from the UN secretary general's executive envoy, one from the under secretary [not further identified], one from the Harvard University team, UNICEF, and others.

He added: The UNICEF reports says that 340,000 Iraqi children may die and that 1 million children are malnourished. Some 400 children lose their lives every day. At the same time, the reports confirm that water pumping and electricity generating stations were destroyed, thus resulting in the shortage of potable water and a leakage of waste water into streets and houses.

On the sidelines of the conference, Dr. Umid Midhat Mubarak met with the labor ministers of India and Cuba to discuss the lifting of the unjust blockade imposed on Iraq. They also discussed cooperation in the field of labor and employment as well as coordination over the topics on the conference's agenda.

Fadil Mahmud Gharib also met with the labor delegations of Azerbaijan, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, and France. The meetings fell within the context of the relations that exist among the trade unions. These unions have voiced full solidarity with the Iraqi people and workers and have called for lifting the unjust blockade imposed on Iraq.

'Aziz Meets UN, Other Officials at Rio Summit

JN1406170192 Baghdad INA in English 1640 GMT
14 Jun 92

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 14, INA—Iraqi Deputy Premier Tariq 'Aziz continued his meetings with a number of officials in governments of the countries participants in meetings of the earth conference there, and held a meeting with the United Nations Secretary-General Dr Butrus Ghali.

Yesterday Mr Tariq 'Aziz met prime minister of Malaysia and foreign ministers of Turkey and Afghanistan and Nigeria respectively and discussed with them bilateral relations and scopes of developing them and explained to them effects of the economic blockade imposed on Iraq.

The Iraqi deputy premier had also met at the headquarters of the delegation to the conference the secretary-general of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry and presented to him detailed explanation of impacts of the unjust economic sanctions imposed on Iraq.

During the meeting Mr 'Aziz discussed bilateral relations and means of developing them for the service of the two countries common interests.

Foreign Minister Sends 'Id Cable to Qatar

JN1206112492 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio
Network in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Ahmad Husayn has sent a cable of congratulations to Mubarak Bin-'Ali al-Khatir, foreign minister of the fraternal State of Qatar, on the blessed 'Id al-Adha.

The following is the text of the cable:

Your Excellency esteemed Mubarak Bin-'Ali al-Khatir, foreign minister of the fraternal State of Qatar:

On the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha, I have the pleasure of extending to you personally my sincerest congratulations and wishes for continued success. For the fraternal State of Qatar and its people, I wish continued progress and development in the interest of promoting the status of the Arab nation and of bolstering the role of the State of Qatar as an effective part of the nation to achieve solidarity between its independent states and to assert the nation's dignity and pride. Please accept our due appreciation.

[Signed] Ahmad Husayn, foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq

Official on 'Third River' Project, Plans

JN0906160992 Baghdad INA in English 1230 GMT
9 Jun 92

[Text] Baghdad, June 9, INA—Al-Faw Department of the Military Industry Commission has already dug 14 kilometres of the canal of the giant irrigation project of al-Masab al-'Am, (the third river), which stretches from Baghdad down to the southern port city of al-Basrah.

Manager of the project, Engineer Ra'd Nazum told INA that hundreds of engineers, technicians and workers are engaged in executing earth work of the northern sector of the project which is situated between Abu Ghurayb and al-Ridwaniyah areas.

A large number of machinery and equipments is used including some 2,000 excavators, 200 shovels, 200 bulldozers, 100 graders, 1,250 dumper trucks, 20 cranes, 100 road-rollers, 100 water tankers, ten power generators, 100 water suction pumps and 100 fuel tankers.

Engineer Nazum added that the department's technicians have so far erected some 20 pylons of one of the six bridges for vehicles to be constructed in the northern sector of the project.

The long-awaited project has a vital significance in boosting Iraq's national economy.

The giant project will help irrigate some 6,000,000 donums (one donum 2500 square metres) of agricultural land on the basins of the Tigris and the Euphrates.

The project will cover building regulators to drain saline water flowing from reclaimed land in the central and

southern parts of Iraq. The water accumulates in al-'Am project to flow finally into the Arab Gulf.

The 565-kilometre-long project aims at ridding agricultural land in the region of high salinity. It also aims at expanding arable land.

The Third River is linked with a number of drainage canals near Baghdad that cover 360,000 donums in al-Saqlawiyah, 500,000 donums in the central Euphrates area, 348,000 donums in al-Iskandariyah and al-Mahawil, 300,000 donums in al-Hillah, al-Diwaniyah and al-Dagharah, and 1.5 million donums in west al-Gharraf and al-Shatrah.

In addition to its function as an irrigation project, al-Masab al-'Am will help protect the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers and lakes and marshes there from saline water coming from reclamation projects.

Work on the project covers executing a large drainage network that stretches from al-Ishaqi drainage canal up to Shatt-al-Basrah to flow finally into a main drainage basin which is the Third River.

In the 168-kilometre northern part of the project which stretches from al-Saqlawiyah drainage system, north of Baghdad, to al-Dalmij lake, Wasit Province, the work teams will dig a 168-kilometre-long and some 21-metre-wide at the bottom and 50-metres wide and at the top drainage basin that will help serve reclamation projects of al-Ishaqi, al-Saqlawiyah, Abu Ghurayb, Ridwaniyah, al-Yusufiyah, al-Latifiyah, al-Iskandariyah, al-Suwayrah, al-Nu'maniyah and al-Musayyib.

Work on this sector will also cover the removal of some 35 million cubic metres of soil, as well as the construction of some 71 bridges: 33 for vehicles, 35 for pedestrians and three railway bridges. The staff will also construct 117 concrete barrages.

In the central sector which stretches from al-Dalmij lake, Wasit Province, up to al-Nasiriyah Province, work teams will dig a 187-kilometre long drainage canal that will serve reclamation projects in al-Hillah, al-Diwaniyah, al-Dagharah in addition to the projects at al-Dalmij Husayniyah, al-Trak [name as received] and west Gharraf.

The work will also cover the removal of some 35 million cubic metres of soil and the construction of five bridges for vehicles and five concrete barrage.

The discharge capacity of the 34-metre wide at the bottom and 98-metre wide at the top canal reaches some 200 cm [cubic meters] per second.

In the southern sector, the work teams will dig a 172-kilometre-long canal which links the end of the west al-Shatrah river, al-Nasiriyah province with Shatt-al-'Arab, al-Basrah Province.

The work will cover the removal of some three million cubic metres of soil, the construction of two railway bridges and six others for vehicles and the erection of a

water suction pumps of a discharge capacity that amounted to 200 cubic metres per second.

The third river can also be used as a navigation route to transport people and commodities from the southern city of al-Basrah, up to al-Nu'maniyah city, Wasit Province, after being linked with the Tigris.

Kurdish Radio—'Pure Military Project'

JN1406200992 (*Clandestine*) Kurdistan Voice of Unification in Arabic 1750 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Commentary carried within a program entitled: "Reactions to and Comments on Some of What the Regime Press Publishes"]

[Text] In issue No. 1,236, dated Wednesday, 3 June, the weekly ALIF BA' magazine published reportage on the so-called new Third River—the river of leader Saddam Husayn. It is very well known by all Iraqis that the fascist regime never thinks of or carries out any project for economic development or administrative reform, nor does it build any facility unless such a project enables the regime to achieve political gains, military gains, or both. Such gains will serve the regime's oppressive machine and strengthen its central power. Any other gains would only be marginal and unimportant.

If this is not true, then what pushes the regime to build a 565-km-long third river, given Iraq's current circumstances, the decline in the country's [word indistinct] economy, and the octopus of debts, loans, and compensations shackling the country? The project may squander a great deal of resources and efforts that the Iraqis could use in other areas to bring about direct economic benefits that would help them to overcome the plight of the blockade.

It is true that this project may activate the relatively stagnant labor and provide food for a considerable part of [words indistinct]. One would perhaps bless it if it were carried out for the sake of the old idea of irrigating large areas of land between the Tigris and the Euphrates, for establishing a network that activates river navigation, and for building housing complexes that ensure satisfactory living conditions for the inhabitants of the marshlands, who are living under miserable, pitiable conditions.

What is discouraging and disappointing, however, is that the fascist regime seeks, through this project, to vacate the marshlands—where opposition is active—of their [word indistinct] and Shiite inhabitants, who are ('hated') by the regime, and to confine them within complexes and housing units that the regime claims to be modern when they are anything but modern. These complexes, indeed, serve as coercive mass detention centers. In the past, and for the same purpose, the regime built similar complexes for the Kurds in the north. The purpose is only to make it easier for the regime to annihilate the opposition. Because the region is geographically rough, and because the opposition is brave, the regime has failed to infiltrate the region; thus, the opposition has become a source of destructive anxiety to it.

This, then, is the miraculous project about which the regime is bragging. It is nothing more than a pure military project supervised by Saddam personally. We know that Saddam does not personally supervise economic projects; he is specialized in military operations—those amounting to massacres.

This hellish project is an alarm that threatens the inhabitants of this part of Iraq with tragic consequences and further disasters. Moreover, the project will squander the fish wealth in this part of Iraq and, consequently, deprive people of their main source of living.

Further Reportage on Vienna Opposition Conference

SAIRI Head on Pilgrims, Meeting

NC1306183392 (Clandestine) Voice of the Iraqi People in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim, leader of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SAIRI], has denounced the claims of the tyrant Saddam Husayn's regime about the Saudi authorities' ill treatment of Iraqi pilgrims. In a statement to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT newspaper, he declared that all Iraqi opposition parties will meet within two months to discuss a number of available options to topple the regime. Al-Hakim said that all the Iraqi pilgrims whom he met personally or through some members of his delegation confirmed that they felt fine. They have not complained about any abnormality and have not mentioned that they were harmed or faced any extraordinary measures. They pointed out that they were treated well. Al-Hakim said that the tyrant regime's claims are false and fabricated. Such claims were to be expected, because this regime maintains a hostile stand toward Islam in general and toward Saudi Arabia in particular. Al-Hakim said that the Iraqi pilgrims had traveled over land and arrived late.

He described the expected Iraqi opposition meeting as an important event in the history of Iraq. He expressed the hope that it will take place within two months and said he will meet with all the Iraqi opposition parties. He added that the conference will form a political committee to represent the opposition on the local and international levels. Al-Hakim did not disclose the exact date and venue of the meeting, as this does not constitute a basic issue, but he said what matters is for all the opposition parties to meet, as this represents the true desire of all the Iraqi people.

Al-Hakim explained that there are a number of options to topple the regime of Saddam Husayn, but the process from beginning to end depends on the efforts of the Iraqi people at home. He ruled out the possibility that the regime could be changed as a result of outside action. He said: From the beginning we believed that the change should take place as a result of the efforts of the Iraqi people at home. For this reason we have organized our people for struggle.

Group in Britain Calls for Postponement

NC1306155092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Iraqi People in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] The general joint action committee of the Iraqi opposition forces in Britain has declared it has nothing to do with the opposition conference to be held in Vienna. In a statement issued in London yesterday, the committee called for postponing the conference to pave the way for efforts to convene a general, comprehensive gathering. The committee said it was surprised when the committee preparing for the Iraqi national conference extended invitations while efforts were continuing to prepare the ground for the Iraqi opposition's second comprehensive conference. This prompts us, and others, to question what the Vienna meeting can achieve for our oppressed Iraqi people, the statement said.

The committee noted it supports all efforts to convene a general and comprehensive gathering and called for preparing the ground for convening it and ensuring its success. It hoped the conference would represent a qualitative shift in the Iraqi opposition's work, strengthen its presence inside the homeland, contribute to linking the opposition movement with that of our people seeking to get rid of the dictatorship, and produce a political leadership representing the principal and effective opposition forces and figures acceptable to the Iraqi people.

The general joint action committee of the Iraqi opposition forces in Britain met in London last night and discussed developments in Iraq and efforts to unite the opposition ranks as an effective tool for toppling dictator Saddam's regime and establishing a national constitutional power.

Kurdish Front Criticized Over Unity Issue

NC1306170592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Iraqi People in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] In a telephone interview with SAWT AL-KUWAYT newspaper, Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] representative Latif Rashid has said the Kurdistan Front will attend the Vienna conference. He said the Front will submit a plan to deal with the Kurdish issue based on Iraq's being composed of two principal nationalities, Arab and Kurdish; on support for Iraq's unity being voluntary, not compulsory; and on the right to self-determination for Kurds being respected.

Numerous Iraqi opposition circles have strong reservations about this statement; some contacted the Vienna conference committee to inquire about the new slogan which the Kurdistan Front will raise at conference—that support for Iraq's unity is voluntary, not compulsory.

The Voice of the Iraqi People Radio has contacted the Vienna conference committee on the issue. Dr. Layth Qubbah said all the papers prepared for the conference clearly emphasize Iraq's geographic and political unity and the committee rejects any conditional participation

by any party—a clear reference to the rejection of Latif Rashid's statement. Dr. Qubbah confirmed that every party can raise any issue it wants, but the conference is committed to facts, the most important of which is the unity of the Iraqi people and territory.

Reportage—Other Opposition Activities, Statements

Kurdish Council Holds 2d Session 10 Jun

JN1106154092 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1440 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] The Kurdistan National Council held its second session in Irbil on Wednesday, 10 June. They discussed the council's draft bylaws prepared by their legal committee. The council members expressed their views and made remarks on the draft in a democratic atmosphere and in a fraternal spirit.

They mentioned that in future sessions, they will discuss The Kurdish people's economic, political, and social affairs and the adoption of suitable solutions to them.

The council will hold its next session on 15 June.

Karkuk Kurds 'Warned' To Leave

JN1306185692 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1420 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Reports from Karkuk say that government authorities are now inspecting the residential areas there, collecting information on the history of the presence of the Kurdish families in the town. The authorities are warning Kurdish citizens who arrived there after 1961 that they should leave al-Ta'mim Governorate. Arab citizens are exempted. The authorities are settling Arab citizens there daily as part of the Arabization policy it has been pursuing in this area for the past 25 years.

Talabani 'Ruled Out' Fight With Mas'ud

NC1406153792 (Clandestine) Voice of the Iraqi People in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] In an interview with SAWT AL-KUWAYT published today, Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) leader Jalal Talabani has ruled out any outbreak of fighting with the Democratic Party of Kurdistan (DPK), led by Mas'ud Barzani. He said that the two main Kurdish parties will try to cooperate and will not resort to fighting.

In the interview, Talabani did not rule out the possible extension of international protection for the Kurds in the north. He said the Kurdish leadership has made relevant contacts and added that Turkey has agreed in principle to extend the allied forces' presence on its territory.

The PUK leader dealt with the developments in Iraq, noting that northern Iraq must be transformed into an oasis of democracy large enough to embrace all Iraqis

and the Iraqi opposition forces. He expressed hope that the Iraqi opposition forces will have a presence in northern Iraq and that these forces will have the right to engage in political and information activities.

Demonstrations Against Kurdistan Front

JN1406202692 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] Chamchamal, 14 Jun (INA)—Demonstrations expressing indignation with and protest against the so-called Kurdistan Front have continued in the areas of al-Sulaymaniyah, Bazan, and Chamchamal. Demonstrators shouted slogans denouncing the Front's acts against citizens in the Kurdistan Autonomous Region.

Arrivals from these areas say clashes flared on 8 June between the groups of Mas'ud [Barzani] and Jalal [Talabani]. Two people were killed in these clashes: 'Ali Shawish and his assistant, the brother of Tahsin, the man responsible for acts of theft, armed robbery, and murder taking place in Kurdistan areas.

The arrivals say that as a result of these clashes, which were renewed for several hours the next day and which may flare up again at any time, a number of families in Chamchamal and the Shurash [placename as received] community tried to leave the area. The saboteurs of the so-called Kurdistan Front, however, prevented them from leaving to more secure areas.

The arrivals added that the slogans shouted by the demonstrators revealed the extent of the tragedy caused by that Front. The slogans indicated that the Front has only brought disasters and calamities to the Kurdish people.

The arrivals report that a state of discontent prevails among our Kurdish people as a result of the practices of the warring factions inside the so-called Kurdistan Front and the inhuman and immoral acts perpetrated by these agents in the villages and towns of Iraqi Kurdistan.

Rebel's 'Heroic Operations' Detailed

NC1306140892 (Clandestine) Voice of Rebellious Iraq in Arabic 1317 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Our popular forces have staged several heroic operations against the tyrant 'Aflaqi clique in retaliation for the barbaric crimes perpetrated by the dictator Saddam's regime against our people, particularly in the southern marshes.

In the past two weeks, with God's help, the following operations were carried out successfully:

1. The popular forces in (al-Shattaniyah) area in al-'Amarah Governorate chased the collapsing Saddam's remnants. Our groups halted engineering work and hindered the 'Aflaqis' attempt to [words indistinct] the road between (al-Shattaniyah) and Chilat.

2. One of our jihad groups carried out a bold operation against a [words indistinct] unit in al-Shuwaylat area in al-'Amarah. Most of the unit's personnel were killed or wounded and several vehicles were destroyed.

3. Our fighters destroyed the communications post of the so-called Security Directorate of [words indistinct] in an operation carried out by our heroes as part of the campaign to pursue Saddam's mercenaries and destroy their dens.

Our heroic fighters returned safely to base, thanks be to God.

Rebels Attack 'Saddamist Den' in al-Shatrah

*NC1106210092 (Clandestine) Voice of Rebellious
Iraq in Arabic 1321 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Text] Our people continue to confront the corrupt Baghdad regime and combat the signs of Saddamist licentiousness and immorality. In this context, a group of our people in al-Shatrah recently attacked one of the sinful Saddamist dens. The regime's henchmen had prepared this den to sell alcoholic beverages and corrupt the young. As a result, the members of the popular group succeeded in destroying this den of corruption and killing the people serving the regime in it.

It should be noted that the [word indistinct] 'Aflaqite mercenaries focus their efforts particularly on proud tribal areas in order to spread immorality among their honorable sons.

Former Soviet President Gorbachev Arrives 14 Jun**'Will Continue to Criticize' Yeltsin**

TA1406113292 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
1100 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] Upon his arrival in Israel this morning, former USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev said that he will continue to criticize Boris Yeltsin. Speaking at Ben-Gurion Airport, Gorbachev hinted that he still aspires to return to the political arena.

Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife Raisa, accompanied by several of his senior advisers, arrived in Israel on board Nisim Gaon's executive jet. They were received by Foreign Minister David Levi and Russian Ambassador Aleksandr Bovin.

Gorbachev remarked that he is happy to be in this ancient land of culture and expressed his satisfaction that the Israeli Government supported the invitations issued to him by academic institutions.

Gorbachev Meets Shamir, Levi

TA1406173092 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
1605 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in Israel at noon today and conferred with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this evening. The prime minister thanked Gorbachev for his contributions to the resumption of diplomatic relations between his country and Israel, to the opening of the Soviet Union's gates to Jewish immigration to Israel, and to the peace process in the Middle East. Our political correspondent Arye Golan reports:

[Begin Golan recording] Prime Minister Shamir greeted Gorbachev in front of the Prime Minister's Office. Upon entering Shamir's office upstairs, they humored the hordes of journalists by talking about the weather. Your climate took me by surprise, the former Soviet president said, apparently dazed by the intense heat.

What did the two men talk about? The prime minister briefed his visitor about the political process and said he hopes and believes that positive results will be attained soon. Gorbachev reviewed the detente that evolved between the Soviet Union under his leadership and the United States, and he mentioned the role played by Reagan and Shultz in that matter.

Referring to Germany's unification, Gorbachev said it was inevitable. Commenting on anti-Semitism in his country, he said: Traces of anti-Semitism linger in dark corners of our country, but the democratization of the CIS will curb those trends.

Interestingly enough, a large part of the meeting—a full 10 minutes—was dedicated to Andrey Gromyko. He was a very intelligent man, Prime Minister Shamir stated admiringly, and Gorbachev replied, I offered him the

presidency. Gorbachev and Shamir appeared to be full of appreciation for Gromyko, who for decades conducted Soviet diplomacy.

Although today there are no Soviets and the Soviet Union is gone, the former president of the defunct empire—who came to Israel on a five-day visit—is being received with the respect due to the man who freed his country and all of Eastern Europe from communism. [end recording]

Prior to the meeting with the prime minister, Gorbachev had lunch with Foreign Minister David Levi in Jerusalem. Levi presented Raisa with a pair of candlesticks engraved with paintings by Marc Chagall. Levi said he hoped the days of anti-Israeli intrigue and hostility on the part of the Soviet Union would not recur. Gorbachev replied that that was not only his own personal wish, but also the intention of the current Russian Government. Gorbachev then said he hoped the peace process—in whose initial stages he had played a role—would bring about a solution to the serious conflict in the Middle East—a solution that would be acceptable to the Israeli people, the Palestinian people, and all the Arab nations.

[Begin Gorbachev recording in Russian] Based on our experience of the past few years, we can now assert that this very severe, prolonged, and painful conflict will ultimately be resolved in a manner that will benefit both your nation and the people of Palestine, as well as the entire Arab world and all the nations of the world. [end recording]

Gorbachev added that, although he sincerely understands the motives of Russians who immigrate to Israel, he is sorry to see them gone and hopes a way will be found that benefits everyone.

Between the meetings with the foreign minister and the prime minister, Mikhail and Raisa Gorbachev briefly met Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek. [passage omitted]

Sharansky Attends Banquet

TA1506053392 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
0405 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev attended a festive dinner yesterday evening at President Hayim Herzog's residence. Our political correspondent Arye Golan reports:

Anatoliy Sharansky was among those waiting in the long line to shake Mr. Gorbachev's hand. The meeting between the two men drew much attention. I heard you are doing excellent work here, former President Gorbachev praised former prisoner of conscience Sharansky. Mrs. Gorbachev added: I remember the demonstration your wife held while my husband was meeting former President Reagan in Geneva. Sharansky replied: Avital is right here with me.

Afterward, President Herzog invited the guests in to dinner. The Israeli president and his guest began by making dinner speeches. President Herzog described

Gorbachev as the father of perestroika and glasnost, the man who had changed the course of history and the fabric of relations between his country and the State of Israel.

[Begin Herzog recording] When welcoming you and your entourage to Israel, let me express our sincere wish to work together in a joint effort to expand and strengthen the network of bilateral relations which has already been established between our two countries—in no small part thanks to you. [end recording]

After these remarks, Gorbachev rose to speak. He also spoke about the peace process in the Middle East. The situation has recently become critical, he warned; there are dangerous pitfalls, especially at the beginning of the process. The whole world needs peace, not just Israel and its Arab neighbors.

[Begin Gorbachev recording in Russian] This nation, which has been trying for centuries to regain and revive its ancient homeland, which has to that end endured torture and persecution, made endless sacrifices, and achieved that end, a nation which has done so much in such a short period and under the harshest physical and natural conditions and rather complex objective circumstances, a nation which has no doubt the right to say that its country is blossoming, such a nation merits high esteem and admiration. [end recording]

General—"Tacit" Agreement With Syria on Lebanon

TA1406155492 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1400 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] The Israeli Air Force is making great efforts to avoid showdowns with the Syrians during its raids in Lebanon, according to Major General Herzl Bodinger, the Air Force commander. He added that there is an unwritten agreement that Lebanese airspace is under the control of the Israeli Air Force and that the Syrians are not to operate there. Our army affairs correspondent 'Ido Baum filed this report a short while ago:

[Begin recording] [Baum] Maj. Gen. Herzl Bodinger, Air Force commander, judges that the Air Force incursions into south Lebanon have had an impact on Hizballah. Gen. Bodinger says the Air Force is making efforts to avoid confrontations with the Syrians in Lebanese skies and to demonstrate that we are not interested in such confrontations.

[Bodinger] There is a tacit understanding that Lebanese airspace is a space where our Air Force flies unhindered, while theirs does not. So far, this balance has not been upset. There are no signed documents to that effect, it is just a tacit understanding, simply because we fly there. We have taken possession, that is a fact. In any case, they do not get menacingly close on their side of the border.

[Baum] Gen. Herzl Bodinger goes on to say that nuclear weapons should be prevented from reaching Iran and other countries in our region. Asked whether the Air

Force can attack nuclear targets in Iran, he replies that distant places can be reached.

[Bodinger] You have to create the greatest possible interference in every available way—military, political, or through the international mediation—in a bid to prevent, as far as possible, the entry of such weapons into the region. From an international viewpoint, the entire world needs this. That place can no doubt spark a world war that would start with a nuclear move. As for the capability to reach that place: The capability to reach many places is available.

[Baum] In a meeting with military correspondents on Air Force Day, Gen. Bodinger says that the Air Force will have tested both the theoretical and operational aspects of the F-16's and F-18's by next spring and will advise the chief of staff which will best benefit Israel's future Air Force. [end recording]

'Any' Aid Cuts To Have 'Very Significant Impact'

TA1506062292 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0500 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] Israel Air Force [IAF] Commander Herzl Bodinger said yesterday that any cut in U.S. aid would be undesirable and would have a detrimental effect on the IDF [Israel Defense Forces]. Our army affairs correspondent 'Ido Baum is here with the details.

[Begin recording] [Baum] Any cutback in U.S. military aid would have a very significant impact on Israel's security. This was the estimate of IAF Commander Herzl Bodinger. He said that a reduction of the aid would force Israel to look for alternative sources for the weapons systems it currently receives from the United States. It would also require a change in the entire military alignment.

[Bodinger] It would impose a heavy burden on the economy. Obviously, not all the Army's requirements could be met, and this would lead to its weakening. The shift from one type of weapons systems to another would take time, and this is extremely undesirable.

[Baum] Major General Bodinger said that the IDF needs all the military aid it receives, because this aid is exploited to the maximum. [end recording]

U.S. Avoiding Confrontation Over Dotan Affair

TA1506103792 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
15 Jun 92 p 1

[Report by Hemi Shalev in Washington]

[Excerpts] Israeli sources in Washington believe that the U.S. Administration is seeking to postpone the confrontation with Israel over the Rami Dotan investigation. The sources gave a cautious estimate that the letter sent by Moshe Kohanovsky, the head of the Israeli procurement delegation, had met with a positive response at the

Pentagon. The letter explained Israel's reasons for refusing to permit U.S. investigators to interrogate Dotan. [passage omitted]

Messages from top State Department and Pentagon officials indicate that the United States currently prefers to avoid a public confrontation with Israel due to political considerations of the Bush administration and other reasons. The U.S. sources further indicate that in his letter to Congressman John Dingel, Defense Secretary Richard Cheney will content himself with submitting an informative report, while noting that Israel cooperated with the Administration in investigating the affair—albeit not fully. [passage omitted]

Government Joins UN Sanctions Against Yugoslavia

TA1406101192 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
0900 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] Israel has decided to join the international sanctions the UN Security Council imposed on Serbia and Montenegro due to the civil war in Yugoslavia. Our political correspondent Arye Golan reports that the government decided that state institutions and national bodies will act accordingly.

The government also decided to endorse the Vienna covenant from 1985 on the protection of the ozone layer.

First PRC Ambassador Presents Credentials

TA1106155292 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English
1000 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] China's first ambassador to Israel, Li Liugen, today presented his credentials to President Hayim Herzog. Later, Ambassador Li said Chinese arms exports to the Middle East are not great and are not upsetting the balance of power in the region. He was speaking in an exclusive interview with Jack Katzenell, who was at the presidential residence when the ambassador arrived.

[Begin recording] [Katzenell] The Chinese national anthem was played by the band of the Israel Police, as a guard of honor of Air Force cadets presents arms. Amb. Li Liugen is 57 years old, a career diplomat, who has served for many years in Turkey and Yemen.

[Li] It is my great honor to be the first ambassador to your country and to present credentials to His Excellency, the Israeli president, today. We have exchanged views for development of relations between our two nations.

[Katzenell] Ambassador, what role does China intend to play in the Middle East peace process?

[Li] It is our intention to promote solution of Middle East problem.

[Katzenell] Will China be willing to limit its arms sales to the Arab countries and to Iran as a contribution to the peace process?

[Li] We not too much to these things in this area, and we think this not damage any balances in this field [sentence as heard].

[Katzenell] Also presenting his credentials today was Osoryn Erdenee, first ambassador of Mongolia to Israel. Unlike the Chinese ambassador, he will be nonresident, operating out of Bucharest. [end recording]

Shamir Meets Zambian Envoy, Receives Invitation

TA1006125292 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
1200 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has been invited to visit Zambia. Our political correspondent Arye Golan reports that the Zambian president's invitation was handed to Mr. Shamir by the Zambian legal affairs minister, who is currently visiting Israel at the head of an official delegation.

The prime minister stated he is certain the delegation's visit in Israel will set the stage for warm and friendly relations, and for productive cooperation between the two countries in many fields. The Zambian minister expressed his regret over the break in the diplomatic ties between the two countries in 1973, and his hope that renewing the ties at this time will make up for the lost 19 years.

Further Reportage on Gaza Strip Closure, Violence

Palestinians Pelt Soldiers

NC1406092492 Paris AFP in English 0730 GMT
14 Jun 92

[Text] Jerusalem, June 14 (AFP) - Angry Palestinian workers from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip pelted soldiers with stones Sunday after being refused access to jobs in Israel. Soldiers and police at the Erez crossing from the territory into Israel fired tear gas to disperse hundreds of demonstrators, military officials said. Reinforcements were later sent in and the crossing closed.

Palestinian sources said the protest erupted after the army refused to allow hundreds of workers to enter Israel. Around 3,000 Palestinians passed through the main crossing from Gaza before it was closed.

The Gaza Strip was partially reopened last Monday after a two-week closure following the murder of an Israeli girl near Tel Aviv by a Palestinian from the territory. Israel has since imposed restrictions, limiting access to Arab workers over the age of 25 who have special authorization. An Israeli general said Sunday the measures would gradually be eased depending on the situation.

Some 50,000 Gaza Palestinians entered Israel each day before the two-week closure.

Gaza Restrictions 'Eased Further'

TA1406174692 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
1600 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] The restrictions on the exit of Arab laborers from the Gaza Strip to work in Israel have been eased further. Jewish employers are no longer required to drive them to and from work. Public transportation will begin operating as of tomorrow morning, as was the case prior to the closure. Jewish employers are requested not to come to the checkpoints in the Gaza Strip, but rather to pick up their workers at the regular meeting points.

Riots 'Quelled' at Checkpoint

TA1406062492 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0500 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Report by Roni Sofer]

[Text] Clashes and riots took place this morning at the Erez checkpoint, the northern exit from the Gaza Strip. Hundreds of Arab laborers, upset over the bureaucratic delays that prevented them from leaving for work in Israel, rioted at the checkpoint. Among other things, they pelted soldiers at the checkpoint with stones.

A large IDF [Israel Defense Forces] and Border Police force, commanded by Brigadier General Yom-Tov Sami and Chief Superintendent David Sade, was sent to the place. The force calmed the area and at this time laborers are leaving the Gaza Strip in an orderly manner.

[Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew at 0600 GMT on 14 June adds: "The IDF reported that 7,600 laborers left the Gaza Strip this morning."]

Home of Bat Yam Attacker Destroyed

TA1506045592 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English
0400 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Last night, security forces in the Gaza Strip destroyed the home of al-Nusayrat refugee camp resident Fu'ad al-'Amarin, who murdered Bat Yam teenager Helena Rapp last month. The move followed yesterday's decision by the High Court to reject an appeal by family members against the destruction.

The security officer at the Gaza Strip settlement of Kfar Darom last night caught an Arab from the Dayr al-Balah refugee camp as he tried to cut his way through the settlement's security fence. Soldiers and police were called to the scene after the man reportedly said he intended to murder Jews. During questioning, it became clear that the intruder was in fact drunk. Gaza Strip Jewish settlers blocked the main road following the incident to protest the fact that the Army has failed to carry out a promise to erect additional fences around Jewish settlements in the area. [passage omitted]

The murder of Palestinians by fellow Arabs continued in the Gaza Strip. Last night, masked attackers killed 28-year-old Rafah resident Fathi Abu-Rali. He was shot

in the chest and his body was brought to al-Nasir Hospital in Khan Yunus. Local sources say he was suspected of cooperating with the authorities.

A resident of 'Isawiyah village in East Jerusalem has been shot and seriously wounded. Police say two masked men arrived at his house, shot him, and stabbed him with a knife. They apparently believed he was cooperating with the authorities. The wounded man was taken to Hadassah Hospital.

'Masked Men' Kill 2 in Khan Yunus

TA1306180792 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English
1700 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] In Khan Yunus, masked men this afternoon killed Khalil Qasim al-Astal, aged about 40. Four men stabbed him to death near his home. Security forces are investigating.

A 38-year-old man was murdered last night by masked men who shot him to death in the main street of Khan Yunus.

Fatah 'Hit Squad' Captured in Gaza

TA1406174392 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
1600 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] It was announced this evening that at the beginning of May the security forces apprehended a Fatah hit squad in the Gaza Strip. The three-man squad had assassinated 22 local Arabs whom they suspected of collaborating with Israel, and they had fired at an Israeli Army lookout post. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that the three were found in possession of a Galil rifle and two Carl Gustaff submachine guns.

Rabbi Schach Explains Remarks on Sephardic Jews

TA1206173992 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
1500 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] Rabbi Eli'ezer Schach said that his remarks published this morning were aimed at political elements. He explained that he had no intention of offending the entire Sephardic public. The rabbi issued a press statement noting that he has worked for decades to promote the interests of the Sephardic community, shared their concerns, and felt empathy for their pain. He expressed regret over the way his remarks were understood.

Our correspondent Mikha'el Tuchfeld noted that such an announcement is extremely rare because Rabbi Schach generally ignores the media.

Earlier, the rabbi's son, Dr. Efrayim Schach, who is a senior Education Ministry official, also published a statement in an attempt to dispel the bad impression left by the rabbi's remarks.

Meanwhile, the flood of angry reactions continues. The NRP [National Religious Party] said that Rabbi Schach's statements smack of condescension and discrimination and testify to his patronizing attitude toward the Sephardic community. Our correspondent Rina Matziah reported that the NRP also warned Rabbi Schach that his attempt to fish the murky waters of ethnic differences would kindle feelings of hatred.

Knesset Member Eli'ezer Mizrahi [Ge'ulat Yisra'el] issued a statement in which he expressed the hope that Rabbi Schach's remarks would encourage the Sephardic public to cut off its contacts with him.

Activists from Charlie Biton's Hatiqva faction demonstrated this afternoon opposite Rabbi Schach's home in Bene Beraq. The demonstration was highly emotional and scuffles broke out between Hatiqva supporters and dozens of Rabbi Schach's ultra-Orthodox disciples.

[Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew at 1600 GMT on 12 June in a similar report adds that "Rabbi Schach explained that he had meant to protest against what he called left-wing Ashkenazi circles that had fought against the Jewish religion and the yeshivot even back in eastern Europe and had continued their battle against the Sephardic public in Israel. Rabbi Schach added that the gist of his remarks was that the Sephardic public was inexperienced in combating these secular circles, and therefore, was not yet ready to assume leadership but had to entrust it to the Ashkenazi ultra-Orthodox community, which was adept at preventing the Ashkenazi left-wing circles from disrupting the Sephardim's adherence to their religious traditions."

[The report notes that "Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz said that Rabbi Schach's attitude toward the Sephardim was well known. It is common knowledge that he devoted himself more to his Sephardic pupils than to any others and showered them with love and Tora in abundance. Peretz said that the fact that Rabbi Schach had placed a Sephardic representative in the no. 2 position on the Yahudut Hatora list testifies to his belief in their leadership abilities. Rabbi Peretz said that Rabbi Schach's remarks had been blown out of all proportion and that his remarks were aimed at certain political elements out of concern for the yeshivot." In some further reactions, "the chairman of Labor's election campaign staff, Bin-yamin Ben-Eli'ezer said that Rabbi Schach's remarks were racist and constituted a direct continuation of the discrimination against Sephardim in the ultra-Orthodox Ashkenazi system. Knesset Member Yosi Sarid said that Rabbi Schach was one of the greatest divisionists and agitators to have ever come out of Israel."]

Further Reportage on Knesset Elections

Arab Knesset Member Interviewed

PM1006150992 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 9 Jun 92 p7

[Interview with 'Abd-al-Wahhab al-Darawshah, member of the Israeli Knesset and leader of the Arab Democratic Party, by Suzy al-Junaydi, in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Junaydi] Do you believe that the dispute between the United States and Israel over the loan guarantees was real? What effect will it have on the elections?

[Al-Darawshah] Let us say that had the U.S. Administration under President Bush given Shamir's government such guarantees, it would have meant that it was directly voting for Shamir's government in the elections and that it was telling the Israeli people: We want that government. [passage omitted]

I believe that the United States wants to solve the world's regional problems peacefully, including the Middle East problem of course, through a complete U.S. plan. That is why the United States refused to give Israel the loans. I regard this as a serious stand and a positive indication. We hope the United States will maintain this position to compel Israel to submit to international legitimacy and UN resolutions and withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied by force and aggression. [passage omitted]

[Al-Junaydi] As you follow the election campaign, what are your expectations?

[Al-Darawshah] As an observer and participant in the current elections in the occupied homeland, I believe that these elections will produce a coalition government headed by Labor Party leader Yitzhaq Rabin. [passage omitted]

[Al-Junaydi] What is the relationship between the Knesset's six Arab members and the Israeli members?

[Al-Darawshah] It is not a question of personal relations. We adopt a position that calls for the recognition of all the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. We establish close links with the doves in support of that trend, but, generally speaking, there are fundamental differences between us and most Knesset members. That, of course, is due to Israel's attitude and practices. I withdrew from the Labor Party in protest against the policy of repression and coercion pursued by the Israeli authorities against the intifadah children. I and a number of colleagues founded the Arab Democratic Party, which I now head and which I represent in the Israeli Knesset. We will join the elections and we hope to win a large number of seats to consolidate our presence and steadfastness on our national soil. [passage omitted]

[Al-Junaydi] How do the Palestinians and Israelis mix outside the Knesset, in the Israeli society?

[Al-Darawshah] We suffer from flagrant outrageous racial discrimination in all fields—education, housing, services, and employment, and in government offices. There are 30 ministers and deputy ministers in the Israeli cabinet, but they do not include any Palestinians, despite the fact that the Palestinians constitute about 18 percent of the population. [passage omitted]

[Al-Junaydi] Does the idea of a greater Israel extending from the Nile to the Euphrates still enjoy the support of the majority of Israelis?

[Al-Darawshah] Israel is a state without a constitution. The reason is that so far they have not made up their minds about a constitution for their state. They do not want to define Israel's borders. Israel's borders are still an open question and there is disagreement within Israeli society about that. [passage omitted]

[Al-Junaydi] What are your expectations regarding the current peace process?

[Al-Darawshah] The process which began in Madrid is of great importance and carries the possibility of some significant achievements on the road to peace, but we still need great efforts, endurance, and perseverance to overcome the difficulties and the obstacles planted on the road to peace. Everyone knows how difficult it is to

make real progress toward a peaceful settlement so long as the position of Israeli prime minister is still held by Yitzhaq Shamir, who is known for his extremism, intransigence, and unwillingness to make any concession, however small, for peace. [passage omitted]

Diplomats, Seamen Abroad Begin Voting

TA1106053792 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English
0400 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Israeli representatives abroad and those who work at sea begin voting today for the June 23 election. This is the first time Israeli representatives have been able to vote. Family members of the emissaries will also be able to vote. [passage omitted]

'Scene Set' for Release of German Aid Workers**Release 'Monday at Latest'**

NC1406102092 Paris AFP in English 0847 GMT
14 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Damascus, June 14 (AFP) - The scene was set Sunday for the imminent release of German aid workers Thomas Kemptner and Heinrich Struebig, the last Western hostages in Lebanon. Both the TEHRAN TIMES newspaper and a source close to Lebanese hostage negotiators said the two would be freed and handed over to a German envoy in the Syrian capital by Monday after more than three years of captivity.

UN hostage troubleshooter Giandomenico Picco was also Sunday in Damascus, ahead of a German Chancellery minister, Bernd Schmidbauer, expected here later the same day. "He is now somewhere in Damascus," a United Nations source told AFP, declining to give details on Picco's mission in the Syrian capital, the normal transit point for hostages on their way home from Lebanon. [passage omitted]

In Beirut, the source close to hostage negotiators also said the Germans would be freed on Monday at the latest and that the kidnappers had agreed to hand over responsibility for the fate of the Hammadi brothers to Iran and Syria. They are counting on the two governments to maintain contacts with Bonn aimed at reducing the prison sentences and improving living conditions of the brothers, the source said, declining to be named.

In a related move, a source close to Shiite Muslim fundamentalists said a third brother, 'Abd-al-Hadi Hammadi, had recently returned from a visit to Tehran during which he had finalized the details for the release of the Germans. 'Abd-al-Hadi is a senior member of the pro-Iranian group Hizballah, while Iran and Syria have been at the centre of efforts that led to the release of several other Western hostages in recent years.

The father of a Lebanese kidnapped in 1985, meanwhile, accused the Beirut government of not doing enough for the country's own missing hundreds from 15 years of civil strife.

"At a time of encouraging reports on the release of two German hostages, I take this opportunity to call on you to look into the case of my son Andre," said Emile Shaaeb in an open letter to Prime Minister Rashid al-Sulh. "Allow me, Mister Prime Minister, to express my pain and anger at the negligent and irresponsible attitude of the Lebanese authorities to this sensitive affair from which hundreds of Lebanese families suffer," he said.

Tens of thousands of Lebanese Muslims and Christians were kidnapped between 1975 and 1990. Most were exchanged, ransomed or murdered but hundreds of people are still unaccounted for.

Release Delayed 'Day or Two'

NC1506045192 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0315 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] The release of the two German hostages will be delayed for a day or two at most, according to a diplomatic source. The reason for the delay is a last-minute development in the kidnappers' position. Despite this development, the coming hours will most probably see the closing of the hostage file in Lebanon.

German State Minister Bernd Schmidbauer arrived in Damascus last night hoping to receive both German hostages. Giandomenico Picco, UN special envoy in charge of the hostages issue, arrived in Beirut yesterday afternoon from Damascus. According to fundamentalist sources, Picco met with one of the members of the Hammadi family.

Release at 1-Week Interval

NC1506052592 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic
0430 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Excerpts] The two German hostages, Thomas Kemptner and Heinrich Struebig, could be released within hours or in the next two days, pending latest negotiations in Beirut and Damascus. [passage omitted]

AFP quoted a diplomatic source in Lebanon as saying that the kidnappers decided to release one hostage a week before the other to guarantee the German Government's intentions concerning the Hammadi brothers, both jailed in Germany.

UN Hostage Envoy 'Not' in Beirut

NC1506111292 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic
1030 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] According to sources close to the UN, Giandomenico Picco, UN special envoy in charge of the hostage issue, has not arrived in Beirut, as was reported.

Beirut, Larnaca Airports Reportedly Threatened

NC1306175892 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt
Radio Network in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Informed sources in Beirut said today that security was tightened at Beirut and Larnaca airports after threats were received from terrorist groups that they were planning to hijack or blow up planes using these two airports.

A Cypriot radio station and Lebanese security officials reported that authorities in both countries received a warning from Interpol about an imminent attack on Beirut or Larnaca Airport. The officials did not reveal the source of the threat.

'Malicious' Reports Denied

NC1306182092 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic
1800 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] Shawqi Fakhuri, public works and transport minister, denied that the Lebanese authorities or Beirut Airport authorities received any warning or threat, as reported by the Israeli enemy's radio.

Fakhuri said procedures and air traffic at Beirut Airport are normal and described the report as false, malicious, and designed to undermine confidence in Beirut Airport and harm its reputation.

UN Interim Force Reinforces Central Sector

NC1306061492 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic
0430 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] The UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) reportedly reinforced the central sector—where UNIFIL's Ghanaian contingent operates—in a bid to prevent the situation there from deteriorating.

Meanwhile, a statement issued yesterday evening by the Amal Movement's Operations Room said that two of Agent Antoine Lahd's [commander of the South Lebanese Army, SLA] personnel have been taken prisoner. They were captured early yesterday morning by Amal strugglers inside the occupied border strip. Following a great ordeal that lasted until midnight, the Amal strugglers succeeded in moving the two prisoners to the liberated area. The statement said that the two prisoners will be presented to the media at a news conference to be held at the proper time.

Further on Israeli Operations in South

Israelis Make Reconnaissance Flights

NC1406093992 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] Israeli military aircraft are conducting reconnaissance flights over Iqlim al-Tuffah, al-Nabatiyah, and the Palestinian camps.

Israelis Conduct Mock Raids

NC1406165192 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic
1530 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] Visible tension prevailed in southern Lebanon today after Israeli long-range artillery stationed inside the border strip bombarded peaceful villages in Iqlim al-Tuffah at a rate of three shells per minute. The bombardment, which continued until noon today, targeted the villages of 'Ayn bu Siwar, Mlita, Jarju', Jba', and Jabal Safi and were conducted while hostile warplanes flew overhead. Reconnaissance aircraft flew over the area throughout the night.

Acute tension prevailed in Sidon throughout the day as enemy aircraft staged mock raids over the Palestinian

camps and the Kafr Falus area, causing confusion and prompting citizens in the city and camps to be alert for possible air raids. Two civilians were injured today in the Israeli shelling of Iqlim al-Tuffah, during which approximately 30 155-mm shells fell. Sporadic bombardment continued in the afternoon. The shelling was accompanied by Israeli low-altitude flights over the Sidon and Tyre areas. The Israeli planes staged mock raids this afternoon over al-Miyah Wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah camps near Sidon. Lebanese Army anti-aircraft artillery confronted the planes but did not hit any of them.

Security sources say that the recent Israeli bombardment and raids on southern Lebanon have left 21 dead and 83 injured, mostly civilians.

Israeli 'Large-Scale Attack' Cited

NC1506074792 Paris AFP in English 0706 GMT
15 Jun 92

[Text] Tyre, Lebanon, June 15 (AFP)—Israeli warplanes launched mock raids using heat-seeking decoys early Monday on Palestinian and pro-Iranian Hizballah positions in south Lebanon, police sources said.

Low-flying planes streaked over the region in successive runs, launching their decoys above Palestinian refugee camps near Sidon and the Iqlim al-Tuffah ridge, a Hizballah stronghold further south, they said.

Israeli helicopter gunships also overflew the al-Rashidiyah refugee camp, firing scores of tracer bullets and lighting up the night sky along the edge of Israel's self-declared "security zone" in south Lebanon.

Palestinian forces riposted with automatic weapons and Lebanese army soldiers opened fire with anti-aircraft guns, the sources added, without specifying if any Israeli aircraft were hit.

It was the latest in a series of Israeli raids against Hizballah and Palestinian targets in south Lebanon since May 21 which have killed 20 people and wounded 53, according to a toll established from security sources.

On Sunday, official Damascus radio accused Israel of preparing "a large-scale attack" on south Lebanon, but warned that Syria and Lebanon would thwart the operation.

"The latest information shows that Israeli leaders are concentrating troops and preparing a large-scale attack (against south Lebanon) in the runup to legislative elections" planned for June 23 in Israel, the radio charged.

Residents Advised To Evacuate

NC1506080592 (Clandestine) Voice of the South
in Arabic to Lebanon 0730 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] A responsible military source, commenting about continuing sabotage, advised residents of villages and towns in southern Lebanon, near bases, offices, and

installations of saboteurs from Hizballah and other terrorist organizations, to leave their homes with their families or risk being subjected to forthcoming operations. These offices and bases are military targets for the

Israeli and South Lebanese Armies. The source adds that he is giving this advice to save the lives of the peaceful inhabitants whom the terrorist organizations use as human shields.

FRG's Schmidbauer on Hostages, Talks in Damascus

*LD1506095392 Hamburg DPA in German 0901 GMT
15 Jun 92*

[Text] Damascus (DPA)—According to the state minister in Bonn, Bernd Schmidbauer, the release of the two German hostages Thomas Kemptner and Heinrich Struebig, who have been held in Lebanon for three years, will probably occur in Beirut within 48 hours. After talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Schmidbauer told journalists in Damascus today that the procedure would be decided in the course of the day.

"We assume that we have a good result and that we will have good chances in the next 48 hours," the state minister said. "We are also assuming that, if the hostages are released, they will be released in Lebanon, and we may have to fly to Beirut from here to take them home on our aircraft." Schmidbauer did not comment about reports saying that the Lebanese kidnappers might at first only release one German and impose conditions for setting free the other.

"We have to wait for developments this afternoon," Schmidbauer said. He added that his meeting with Foreign Minister al-Shar' was "excellent." "Tonight we will know a little more, and tomorrow morning we will know a lot more. I am assuming that we will fly to Lebanon tomorrow." The handover of the hostages in Beirut is part of the deal. "I assume that it will happen like this with the agreement of all those involved."

'Rumors' of Iraqi Oil Pumped Via Syria Denied

*PM1506133992 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 12 Jun 92 p 2*

[Walid Najm report: "Official Syrian Source Tells AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Iraqi Oil Did Not Pass Through Syrian Territory"]

[Text] Damascus—Dr. Dawud Haydu, chairman of the oil marketing office committee in the Syrian premiership, denied the rumors circulated by some media organizations regarding pumping Iraqi oil shipments through the oil pipeline between northern Iraqi oilfields and the Syrian port of Baniyas on the Mediterranean.

He stated to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that "not a single drop of oil passed from Iraq through Syrian territory, whether via the oil pipeline in question or via tankers."

Dr. Haydu said that the noticeable increase in pumping—via Baniyas port—is the result of the increase in the quantities of Syrian oil following recent oil discoveries in eastern Syria. Some Syrian oil passes through the oil pipeline through which Iraqi used to pump its oil to Baniyas.

As is well known, pumping Iraqi oil via Syrian territory was stopped in the early eighties, especially via the oil pipeline called (ABC), which extends some 400 km inside Syrian territory. It crosses the Syrian borders near

the city of Abu Kamal then passes through three stations in Syria, namely (T2-T3-T4), before it reaches Baniyas.

World Community Urged To Curb Israeli Policies

*JN1306092392 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio
Network in Arabic 0451 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "AL-THAWRAH Issues" column, the newspaper AL-THAWRAH comments about the Israeli election campaigns currently under way and their significance. It states: The course of the propaganda campaigns launched in the heat of the battle of the Israeli elections, which are due to be held on 23 June, has shown that Israeli political parties and blocs differ drastically about everything except the fundamental elements spelled out by the Middle East peace conference as a foundation for the achievement of a just and comprehensive peaceful solution to the regional conflict anchored in the principle of trading land for peace. Indeed, these differences have caused these parties to engage in campaigns of libel and vilification.

The paper indicates that the election campaigns demonstrate that there is a determination on the part of the Israeli parties, particularly the major parties—Labor and the Likud, that Israel will persist with its anti-Arab policy, which is based on perpetuating aggression against the Arabs, to achieve further expansion at the expense of Arab lands. The goal is to plant the occupied Arab territories with new Zionist immigrants coming from all parts of the world, specifically from former Soviet republics.

AL-THAWRAH continues: In the course of their election campaigns, the leaders of Israeli political parties and blocs, particularly Rabin and Shamir, have not hesitated to exchange vile accusations and to engage in disgraceful abuse. But they recently made a joint visit to the occupied Golan. During that visit, they declared before the Zionist settlers that the Golan will remain under Israeli control. They called for expanding Israeli settlement activities in the Golan and for supporting the settlements already there.

In another article, AL-THAWRAH says: The past few years have been marked by the emergence of Zionist voices calling for aggression, for the implementation of the Zionist expansionist scheme, and for the establishment of greater Israel. This has been coupled by the adoption of executive and practical steps, which take the form of launching settlement campaigns, bringing in Jewish immigrants, and making public statements that call for squashing the intifadah, evicting Arab residents, and doing away with them by all means possible. The people who made these calls also said that there will be no withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

AL-THAWRAH adds: What is peculiarly amazing in this serious phenomenon is that Israel is acting as though it were exempted from compliance with the dictates of the new

world order and from demonstrating commitment to the UN Charter and Security Council resolutions.

The paper indicates that the international community expects the two cosponsors of the peace conference, particularly the United States, to take appropriate measures in this regard. This is especially true since it has repeatedly affirmed through U.S. President Bush its commitment to achieve peace in the Middle East through negotiations and to ensure the attainment of a just, durable, and comprehensive solution on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Furthermore, U.S. President Bush has stated that international legitimacy must be vindicated in the Middle East.

Concluding its commentary, the paper states: The international community, particularly members of the Security Council, are urged to deal with Israel, given the current state of affairs, as a terrorist and expansionist outlaw state. Aggression, the threat of aggression, and the resort to aggression constitute some of the most serious perils posed to world peace and security. Besides, Israel currently is implementing the two most serious settlement plans; namely, the Jerusalem in the year 2000 plan, which seeks to Judaize all the Arab areas surrounding occupied Jerusalem, and Sharon's plan, called the Seven Stars Plan, which seeks to obliterate the so-called green line separating Israel from the occupied West Bank.

Commentary On Shamir's Golan Heights Remarks

JN1206144592 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1135 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Recently, Israeli officials have begun to talk more about the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. On every occasion, enemy Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that he will not return one inch of land to Syria and that the Golan is an indivisible part of the alleged Torah lands. Opposition Labor leader Yitzhaq Rabin says that he agrees with Shamir on keeping the Golan. It is clear that the demonstration in the Golan last Wednesday, which Shamir led and in which Rabin participated, falls within the framework of a campaign of provocations against Syria. This campaign is similar to the demonstration organized by the Likud on the eve of the first round of Washington talks. The objective of these two hostile demonstrations is to force Syria to withdraw from the peace process. Since the Syrian role is a basic one, the absence of this role will practically lead to the collapse of bilateral talks, allowing the Israelis to hold the Arabs responsible for the failure of the peace process. The Israeli rulers participated in the Madrid and Washington talks against their will and under U.S. and international pressure. They have done their best to

abort the U.S. initiative. They confronted Secretary of State Baker's tours of the region by establishing a number of settlements despite President Bush's calls for halting all settlement activities. The U.S. initiative would have indeed been threatened had not Syria managed to pave the way for peace by responding to the submitted proposals and facilitating Secretary Baker's mission. Syria's position, which the world appreciates, is based on the fact that the peace talks will eventually put Israel's rulers to a test of whether to respond to all requirements of peace or to appear before the whole world as rejecting peace. This what has actually happened, taking into consideration that the U.S. initiative calls for exchanging land for peace and adopting UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for the peace process. These two resolutions prohibit the acquisition of land by force and call on Israel to withdraw its forces from the territories it occupied in 1967. When Israel refuses to return land, it actually rejects peace. The equation is very clear, and no one can argue about it.

The truth is that the Arabs, headed by Syria, have always been aware of Israel's expansionist ambitions and true hostile intentions. Peace, as everyone knows, cannot be achieved, except by eliminating injustice and coercion and achieving right and justice. How can peace be established in the Middle East when millions of Palestinians are expelled or threatened with expulsion? How can peace be established when the entire Palestinian people are in a large prison, denied freedom and dignity, and threatened in their homeland and daily lives? How can peace be established while Israel's occupation army and settlers are besieging millions of Palestinians and carrying out a systematic war of annihilation against the people, nature, and history? Israel did not suffice itself to occupy all of Palestine, but it also occupied the Syrian Golan and southern Lebanon. Every day Israel's leaders say that they will never withdraw from these territories or return a single inch to the Arabs. Here, it is worth remembering that the Arabs, including Syria, participated in the peace talks based on specific proposals and assurances and a clear commitment to exchanging land for peace and achieving a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Israel alone is responsible for foiling the peace process by refusing to return the occupied territories and no abiding by the UN resolutions. The Arabs indisputably expressed their readiness to respond to the peace requirements in return for restoring their territories and rights that they will never relinquish or compromise on.

The Arab territories, in the forefront of which is the Golan, will never be a subject for compromise. It is an indivisible part of the Arab nation's historical, cultural, and spiritual heritage. There will be no peace in the region without returning it in full to its people and owners.

Iran

President Delivers Sermons Marking 'Id al-Adha

Remarks on Hajj, Muslim World Issues

LD1206143792 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Jun 92

[First sermon by Iranian President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani to 'Id al-Adha anniversary celebrants at Tehran University on 12 June—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful: We congratulate the auspicious 'Id al-Adha for our dear people and all Islamic nations. [passage omitted]

My brief remarks in the two sermons I will deliver are about the hajj, 'Id al-Adha, and current domestic and international Islamic issues.

The message of 'Id al-Adha, on the whole, is self-sacrifice, forgiveness, and selflessness. [passage omitted] Other two messages to which attention should be paid during the hajj are awareness of the issues concerning the world of Islam and awareness of national and domestic social issues.

During the hajj, we should focus on Islam's universality. Inside the country we should pay attention to international, national, and domestic issues.

Fortunately, this year we are celebrating a good 'Id al-Adha, and we also had a good hajj, as you have heard on the news. Despite the arrogant media and the news imperialism's censorship and boycotting of this year's hajj events, a relatively successful hajj was performed. Of course, I did not think that it was ideal, but it was a relatively good hajj. It was performed with dignity and with the participation of the masses of both Iranian and non-Iranian pilgrims. The ceremonies were held with the intended discipline, and revolutionary and Islamic ideologies were raised in the message of his eminence, the leader [Khamene'i] and in remarks made in Mecca and in the slogans and on placards. The ceremonies received more or less global coverage.

Every point was included in the message of his eminence the leader. It was a very conclusive, concise, clear, and meaningful message. All the messages of the revolution were included in that address. Those who were willing to learn about the message of Islam and the revolution were able to receive it through this year's hajj podium.

We should first of all thank the officials and those in charge of holding the ceremonies for their resourcefulness and also the managers for their guidance and resourcefulness that were provided during the ceremonies, which were very effective toward the appropriate implementation of that task. The host country was given the assurance that the Iranian pilgrims did not intend to

disturb their country's security and discipline and that they were bound to observe discipline and coordination. They were prepared to get along with other pilgrims from other countries, which made the host government, unlike in previous years, adopt a well behaved attitude toward our pilgrims. They controlled discipline, and they managed the hajj well. They sent buses. Approximately 2,000 vehicles were used to transport the pilgrims, which is a very interesting point. Until today and up to this year Saudi Arabia had not accepted that the Islamic Republic should hold the deliverance from pagans ceremonies. It was always performed, but the Saudis complained. This year they accepted the fact and even helped and cooperated, which is a very obvious success. We should use this success next year to perform the hajj the way we believe and the way we intend.

What has happened so far is very good. The Islamic and revolution issues and the particular deliverance ceremonies and adopting an appropriate position toward world issues through the international event of the hajj have been performed. Now the issues should be dealt with more profoundly.

First, there is one weak point that I ask our honorable scholars to pay attention to so that we will be able to solve the problem. It is not right that Iran—which has become a place where Islam originates—should be forced to sometimes adopt certain conditions as a result of the way Iranians observe 'Id al-Adha as compared to other Muslims. That is not very appropriate, despite the fact that we have to respect our religious principles. We should consider the fact that a number of honorable scholars and figures—both from this day and previous times—issued fatwas saying that it is possible to perform those celebrations on one single day throughout the world. For example, when Muslims of other countries, who are all looking up to Tehran and Iran, celebrate their 'Id al-Adha on one day and we celebrate it on another day, that certainly will create a negative impact. Something should be done to solve that problem. Of course, in Mecca we obey the leadership and previously we obeyed the imam, and we accept the majority rule and the order in Mecca. That should be done all times.

Other hajj issues in which we are behind are that Islamic issues are not raised in the hajj rituals in a profound and conclusive way. It is correct that we speak of those points in a concise and slogan-like way but that is different from sitting down and making decisions and acting.

We have major problems in the Muslim world today, such as the Bosnia-Herzegovina issue. The Muslim population of a small, newly independent country is being subjected to severe injustice and pressure by oppressors. Every day a large number of them are getting killed; their resources are destroyed; and bombs are dropped on their heads. Because they are Muslims they are besieged by infidels.

This is happening in the world of Islam, with all its power and glory, even during the hajj, when Islamic

personages gather for the hajj. The matter is not really so simple for us to send a message and for the people to listen; it is certainly not so.

People need medicines, arms, and money today. Ostensibly, the people gathering for the hajj are all wealthy. What sort of hajj is it? What sort of message is it? What sort of situation is it for us to confine ourselves to one slogan there? If conditions in Mecca are favorable, the leaders and important people get together, discuss, decide, issue resolutions, invite their governments, and review the situation, which would be effective.

People and governments can exert efforts. It has always been so, and it will continue to be so. The hajj is the manifestation of the will of the people. We have done this at the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO]. Before the hajj the Islamic Republic went forward and invited everyone to act and was effective. As soon as the Foreign Ministry announced that the ICO should hold a session, those who are arrogant became nervous and became active in the UN Security Council, issuing a resolution about Bosnia-Herzegovina and taking the matter seriously.

The ICO session to be held in Turkey soon at Iran's invitation will undoubtedly be effective. We will see that it will have an effect. But the popular aspect of the issue did not manifest itself at the hajj. That is our problem in the hajj at present.

At the same time, there are the issues of Lebanon and Palestine. Every day innocent people in villages and towns in Lebanon are being shelled. Israeli warplanes blatantly fly over a neighboring country day and night and fire missiles and bombs at whatever they want, whenever they want. Their long-range artillery pounds villages. Inside occupied Palestine the innocent people of Palestine have no security. The Zionist executioners molest them and put pressure on them every minute.

All those problems could not be solved at the hajj with a placard and a slogan. We must look into the matter and decide on it. When 2 million pilgrims return home from Mecca, they could move the 1.2 billion Muslims in the world. That does not happen at the hajj.

The Iraqi people have severe difficulties. Libya has recently encountered the wrath of arrogance. In the Caucasus we have witnessed the massacre of Muslims and the occupation of Islamic lands. The situation in Kashmir is as it is. Afghanistan needs help. The people left behind 13 years of holy war and destruction and have problems. All those issues were raised in the form of slogans at the hajj but had no serious, practical effect.

A door was opened this year with the agreement in practice we reached with Saudi Arabia, which accepted allowing the political-ideological ritual. Saudi Arabia accepted that the deliverance should be part of the hajj programs, which was an effective step. With their proper way of dealing with the situation, our hajj organizers showed them that our eyes are not on Saudi Arabia's

internal system and that we do not wish to bother them. That understanding was reached.

Our press and media must not magnify the situation to make trouble between Iran and Saudi Arabia but prevent this from happening. They must consider overriding interests. We cannot impose all our views on all countries, but we can agree on our Islamic common denominators and work together until we can deal with the major problems in the world of Islam.

A good thing has started. We must all cooperate so that 'Id al-Adha, the place for which is at the hajj and next to the House of God, manifests itself as a true feast. [passage omitted]

Remarks on New Majles, Riots

LD1206164192 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Second sermon by Iranian President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani to 'Id al-Adha anniversary celebrants at Tehran University on 12 June—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. [passage omitted] In the second sermon, as I promised in the first, we shall pay attention to the internal dimensions of the ummah's issues. I will explain several issues. I offer my condolences to the entire nation on the martyrdom anniversary of our dear Imam Mohammad Baqer [sixth Shi'a imam]. We also honor the memory of the esteemed martyr Ayatollah Sa'idi.

There are two or three important domestic and international issues that I will discuss, and there are also several minor matters to which I shall not allocate much time in this sermon. Praise be to God, the first issue is the proper manner in which the elections were held, leading to a desirable and interesting Majles. It is highly satisfactory. The people participated in the elections extensively. There were a lot of candidates, which gave the people a greater choice. The elections were held with appropriate discipline and calmness. The deputies gained access to the Majles quickly, and the deputies demonstrated a good state of awareness, vigilance, and commitment. [passage omitted]

The deputies elected a skilled, revolutionary, alert, and hardworking speaker, and today the Majles is ready to perform its duty, which most people thought would take much longer. In the first days of the debate about deputies' credentials, the Majles demonstrated a good degree of maturity and understanding. The sort of arguments and accusations that are usually harmful and used to undermine one's personality and upset his family and those who voted for him, by questioning his eligibility with rumors or undesirable questions, were either rare or completely absent this year, praise be to God. This was very interesting. Well, the deputies passed through several sieves. First, their eligibility was investigated, and the Council of the Guardians endorsed them. Most of

them are also well-known, famous personalities. At least they are so famous in their own cities that they won a majority vote. It was not really fair to have these discussions about them. I hope the Majles will continue the same as it has so far performed until now. The Majles platform can be very constructive. It influences our society. Should they continue with this Islamic precept, the Majles can perform major tasks at this highly important, historic juncture. I am hopeful it will do so.

The second issue, which is also satisfactory, was the good manner in marking the anniversary of the demise of his eminence Imam Khomeyni. [passage omitted] The issues raised by the esteemed leader about the occasion were all part of our good gains this year.

Thanks to the two issues I mentioned above, the revolution was revived, and now we are entering the era of reconstruction. We are continuing the task of rebuilding the country. Thanks to these resources, this year we can be more successful than previous years, God willing.

One of our somewhat bitter issues, which forms my main topic, is the scenes that were not appropriate for our country and revolution—two or three instances of riots and chaos that were seen from some individuals. This is what I want to expand and interpret, as I understand it, so our people—those who accept our statements—know the background to those incidents; how they should be confronted; and what is the policy of the government and system regarding those incidents.

In my view, such issues are not unexpected in our circumstances and the existing global conditions. The revolution, with its achievements and progress, its good performance, and the widespread presence of the people in the arena, has found its niche in the world almost completely. The enemies who set aside forces to struggle against the revolution, for breaking the revolution, have been thwarted or are on the threshold of complete despair. It is natural that they neither give up their animosity nor we our revolution. If we accept those issues—which are obviously true—we must expect that they will embark on such harassment and mischief that they are capable of to preoccupy our community and create obstacles in the path of the revolution. They must utilize all those instruments, whether internally or externally. We still have enemies within—we have unsavory people, although they are not organized. But they are acting in a scattered way. I will be referring to the kind of people they are. And abroad we also have organized enemies—and they have connections with each other, whether organizational connections or ad hoc and one-time relations that exist now.

Meanwhile, at home you can see that those who received blows from the revolution, those who see that their freedom for free-loading and aggression has been curtailed, and those hooligans and trash who used to be free to indulge in waywardness and self-indulgence—all these

individuals are extremely unhappy. They crave for such things as the cabarets and seaside resorts that used to exist in the past.

Smugglers and insurgents, who still exist, are finding out that the lifeline of their earnings is threatened. They are under pressure in the deserts and countryside. Obviously they too are unhappy.

A great number of people have, during this period, suffered blows—they were punished. They have relatives and children who are unhappy.

Also, various brands of left-leaning or rightist politicians—and liberals, monarchists, and the like—see they have been totally suppressed; they have no position either at home or abroad. Well, their hearts are not with us. They are unhappy. And they are scattered in society; they can be found everywhere. Besides, we never carried out a general purge to sweep them all away, to finish them off. We usually do not bother those among them who have shut up and remain at home. He is a repentant [tavvab]—we know he is not sincere, but he has seemingly repented and is working somewhere.

Anyway, we have such kinds of individuals in our society; we ourselves know we have them. If we decide to round them up, we know them and we can round them up. But the policy of the Islamic republic is not like that—it is a policy of compassion. We hope they will gradually be reformed. We cannot ignore them, particularly for the sake of their families. In any case, they must be allowed to work, to live, and to have jobs.

As you see, they are typically hooligans, ruffians, unruly people. The interpretation of the exalted leader is correct. That is, these are the ones who confront us. It is possible that some people have some difficulties and so they are malcontent. But they are not ruffians. Though they have some problems they also have hope. They may engage in criticism as well.

However, those who resort to such things are decidedly the kind of rootless people with bad records.

The foreigners see these things but they have no understanding regarding them. The foreigners see clearly that the Islamic republic is turning into a very big power in the region with no rival. That is definitely very difficult for them. They see our movement and our plans; they see how we move to achieve our plans and see that in many instances we are ahead of our planned targets. They see that the movements are all directed toward independence and self-sufficiency.

The most important problem of Third World countries is their dependence—their reliance. They are always slaves of their needs. They now see that the Islamic republic, helped by its people and through patience and popular self-sufficiency, is cutting off strings of dependency one by one. It is moving toward true independence. It is

building the country's infrastructure. And people are living with the hardships of the era of reconstruction and are aware of this hardship.

This is the most bitter taste experienced by the enemies of the Islamic revolution. They employed every weapon at their disposal but did not succeed. Now they have resorted to this type of despicable, feeble, and abject weapon. I am not saying they ordered these people to do something and that these people carried out the order. Perhaps, due to the same psychological matters that I explained to you, they behaved as they did. But later they definitely took charge as the stage managers. Now they have become the stage managers. Currently, the BBC and the Voice of America are performing the task of stage manager and are preparing plans for these people.

In the United States, the American branch of Amnesty International is sorry for and is feeling sympathy for a thug, for instance, who is punished for setting fire to a bus. Incidentally, the American branch of Amnesty International is based in Los Angeles, the place with its record. It is obvious what their aim is. Elsewhere, in London, four or five fugitives gathered. The fugitives are from the same root, and that is why they feel sorry for their ilk. It is obvious what they are doing. Even if there were no links, they are being created now so these people can understand what they are doing.

They are pursuing something else. They can see our progress and are unhappy about it. They can see we have developed our education system to such a degree that today we have set up doctoral courses in most subjects. Many students who used to go abroad to continue their studies no longer have to do so. Our youths are learning extensively, and it is obvious what the future will bring. It means a future full of specialists from the graduates within the country itself. [passage omitted]

In foreign diplomacy, they can see the Islamic republic is active everywhere it wishes to be. They can see that its comments are welcome in international forums—or at least they are noted. Many listen to the proposals of the Islamic republic. They are unhappy about this. They do not wish to see this. For some time, they depicted us as terrorists and adventurists, threatening the security of mankind. But now they can see something else is happening. They can see we have more promising and more stable prospect than all other countries around us in the region.

For some time they called us terrorists, disrupters of security, and adventurers. Now they see that something else is happening.

They see in the region that we have a more proper, more stable, status compared with all the states around us. This lies heavily with them with all the problems of the war and such that we have suffered.

They see that in the economic field all the strings of dependence are being severed. A state that until two years ago was importing 4 million tons of steel is

producing its own steel and today is on the threshold of exporting steel. A state that has its own aluminum, copper, and other needed mines is using them with her own experts. Chemical materials—which in the world, in their raw or manufactured form, are raw materials for world industries—are speedily replacing foreign materials.

They see that the huge Iran-Japan, Arak, Isfahan, and Tabriz projects are reaching the commissioning stage, so they will be among the world's important exporters. They see that waters that used to be wasted for many long centuries are now being harnessed by dams built by the hands of our experts and laborers and tomorrow will turn the dry desert lands into flower gardens.

They see that huge projects are being constructed quickly. They see a great part of our country that was deprived is being supported by the Islamic republic, which brings them closer to other areas. The Islamic republic is eradicating deprivation; it is expanding its communications; it is strengthening its communications equipment; it is strengthening its security; it is pursuing the insurgents deep in the deserts and in the heart of mountains and stemming insurgencies.

These are all things that an independent and honorable state, possessing huge resources, can save itself from—disasters that have hampered other states. A state that is building up or reconstructing or exploring its oil, gas resources, and mines with its own hands; is developing its agriculture so that internal needs are met. Right now you see that annually our production is being increased by 1 million tonnes, 700,000 tonnes, 800,000 tonnes. [sentence as heard] Overall, in wheat, rice, rye, and the like, we are producing about 2 million tonnes more every year. We are strengthening livestock.

They see that food, industry, mines, water, power, all equipment, gas pipeline, and power transmission lines are all being produced within the state by the hand of the people themselves and the experts. If these things happen, what would we need tomorrow? If plans progress in the same way for three or four more years and we have our own water, power, food, meat, industry, mines, communications, and have everything ourselves—our own experts and universities—what can they use to pressure us? If they must do something it has to be now.

The time to abuse these people is now. That is why it is happening. Either an ignorant person does something that they can take advantage of, or that person is himself responsible.

It is obvious what is happening. I think we must expect such hooliganism to happen now. Definitely. However, we must prevent them intelligently.

The era of imposed war has passed. The era during which some organizations could engage in insurgency inside the country has gone. Now it is the era of taking advantage of individuals who are knife wielders, unruly, hooligans,

and with no roots—those whose business it is to set fire to a bus or to destroy an office if they can. To do such a thing one does not need to have an objective.

We are ready in a serious way to do what is necessary with that problem, which is not important anyway. And we know what to do. It was clear to us previously as well. There is nothing ambiguous.

Our first task is to tell our managers and our responsible officials not to give an opportunity to these hooligans. Where it is possible to attend to people's affairs more speedily, then that must be done, especially if there are a few people who have right on their side. That way the hooligans cannot take advantage to upset the situation.

Second, the intelligence forces must anticipate and be on guard. The main issue is that the people themselves must respond to these acts of hooliganism. That is a better method than our resorting to violence as punishment. But if necessary we will do so. But the people must themselves guard their own revolution in order not to allow pretexts to develop.

And side-by-side with them, law enforcement forces must act with seriousness. Law enforcement forces must stop flagrant violations of the law—at any cost! There are different levels: sometimes a few words of admonition will do; sometimes it requires a baton; sometimes it requires the next level of instrument. They must use whatever it takes. It is their duty to stop violations of the law. They must not allow any insecurity to be felt by the people who live and work in this country.

The law enforcement forces did not have clear orders before; although their main duties are clear, of course. But in the past, our behavior has always been based on sympathy, leniency, and so on. That is how they were used to behaving. But from now on it is incumbent on them to confront any mischievous people anywhere who want to overstep the limits. [crowd chants]

Many thanks. It is you people who really have everything in your hands and you are the principals. We have always been able to tackle problems by relying on you. In one way I do not see such great problems. I only wished to clearly explain to you so it will be the last warning to those in whose minds such improper thoughts may occur. So they will understand that they cannot think a revolution the people have struggled for for 30 years and have shed so much blood to bring it to this point will be handed over to a few sick people in order to make the people sick at heart and break their hearts or make the enemy happy. Such a thing cannot be tolerated.

If anything should happen after all these stages, it is the courts that will properly discharge their duties. As you saw, they act swiftly and punish the insurgents. And they deserve this. That is, people who confront this ummah, this nation, that is respected by the world, and who mar the achievements of this nation in such a way will have

no other end besides what you see now. God willing they will wake up and we will not witness such undesirable problems anymore.

Let not our external enemies gladden their hearts by these things. You have seen what the Islamic republic has put behind her, and the antirevolutionary should not think that something has come about here so he can revive—just like lethargic snakes that do not move in winter—and start to talk again. Those days are gone. [passage omitted]

Commentary on President's 'Idle Babbling'

NC1206194092 (Clandestine) Voice of Mojahed
in Persian 1600 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Two weeks after the heroic uprising of the people of Mashhad, Hashemi-Rafsanjani was forced to break his silence in a speech today on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha and pathetically resorted to whining about the risen people and the mojahedin [Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization].

In his own way, Hashemi-Rafsanjani tried to analyze the events. He sought to divide the revolution's enemies into two groups, those who are in the country and who are not organized, the people's masses, and those who are abroad and organized, the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization [MKO] and the National Liberation Army. Feebly, he regretted having to admit that these two groups are in touch.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani, trying to live up to his reputation as a moderate and [words indistinct] on the uprising in the cities of Mashhad, Shiraz, and Arak—who saw the hopes he had pinned on the West for what he calls reconstruction being destroyed—described the people's grand uprising as a heartrending scene in one or two cities. He belittled the people's courageous offspring, describing them as hooligans and vulgar people to strengthen his own position.

The criminal Hashemi-Rafsanjani, forced by the Iranian people's fury and anger to try and wriggle out of this affair and display his bestial nature, described the repression and the so-called efforts to prevent the disruption of law and order as the duties of the Law Enforcement forces and of the courts of injustice of the criminal and murderous regime who, according to the regime's officials, are engaged in torture and executions round the clock. He lauded and praised them, saying they are carrying out their duties and chastising the troublemakers. A week before the Mashhad uprising, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in his visit to Mashhad and Khorasan, spoke despicably of the grand and effusive welcome given by the people of Khorasan to the regime officials—himself; in this way he insulted Mashhad's aware and perceptive people.

These people responded to this despicable (?statement) with their fervent and heroic uprising, making him understand the true meaning of a "grand and effusive welcome!"

Certainly, the National Liberation Army combatants will respond to his idle babbling and denigrating remarks of today with molten lead!

Jurist Sends Cable on Mashhad Incidents

LD1306184492 *Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] Following the leader's remarks on the incidents in Mashhad and the special attention given by the leader of the Islamic revolution to the inhabitants of Mashhad, Hujjat ol-Islam Va'ez-e Tabasi, representative of the supreme jurisconsult [vali-ye faqih], sent a telegram to the leader of the Islamic revolution.

The telegram stresses that the bitter and nasty incidents recently launched in holy Mashhad by a bunch of hooligans and vandals, guided by elements of global arrogance, wounded the religious and revolutionary sensibilities and feelings of the martyr-nurturing people. For the sake of justice and in carrying out their religious and revolutionary duties toward the principled foundations of the revolution and the aspirations of Imam Khomeyni—may his soul be admitted to paradise—and those of the eminent leader, the martyr-nurturing people of Mashhad, through the constant display of their sociopolitical influence and power in different arenas, call on world public opinion and alert consciences to pass their own judgment.

The representative of the vali-ye faqih in Khorasan also thanked the leader for his kindness toward the people of Mashhad and conveyed the conviction and sincerity, respect and obedience of different strata of the hezbollah ummah, notably the ulema, lecturers, seminarians and selfless mobilization [Basij] forces, and released prisoners-of-war toward the supreme vice regency [velayat-e motlaqeh] of the eminent leader of the revolution.

'Calculated Nature' of Mashhad Riots Viewed

NC1206202592 *(Clandestine) Voice of Mojahed in Persian 1600 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] The regime's newspaper JAHAN-E ESLAM has reported on the massive demonstrations of the heroic people of Mashhad and the role of the supporters of the mojahedin [Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization].

JAHAN-E ESLAM referred to the organized and calculated nature of the demonstrations, stating: The leading group and a network of nearly 100 armed and masked people acted in a very organized and calculated way, for around three hours displaying expert techniques along the 20-km route, setting fire to the area with destructive and incendiary weapons. The people were behind them.

Elsewhere in its report, the newspaper referred to the demonstrations, writing: Expert individuals, who were quicker than the ordinary people, commandos of a rapid deployment force, took charge. Trained hands and a network of experienced and expert individuals entered the fray and swiftly brought the people and the law enforcement forces to the scene.

Basij Forces Cite 'Global Arrogance' Plots

LD1306172492 *Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] The resistance forces of the mobilization of the oppressed [Basij] of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps have issued a statement declaring the full readiness of the country's selfless and devoted Basijis to continue their defense and preservation of the dear Islamic revolution, under the wise leadership of His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i.

The statement refers in part to the recent ploy of the enemies of the revolution in bringing about the recent events in parts of the country, and says: The sworn enemies of the revolution and Islam, headed by global arrogance, have always conspired against the country's integrity and against the Islamic system. Today, too, they are trying by other means to disrupt the country's order and security. It is, therefore, necessary for our country's brave and hezbollah ummah to maintain full vigilance and to continue to foil their conspiracies, which have this time appeared in the form of hooligans and unscrupulous people.

New Telephone Exchange Inaugurated; Others Opened

NC1306084592 *Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0330 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] The 5,000-number Fajr Telephone Exchange was inaugurated in Bakhtaran yesterday, marking 'Id al-Adha. According to a Central News Unit report from Bakhtaran, the exchange cost 6.3 billion rials and has 45 outgoing channels, 75 incoming channels, and the capacity to expand to 30,000 numbers.

The post, telegraph, and telephones minister opened other telephone exchanges during the past two days. These include a 4,000-number exchange at Eslamabad; a 1,000-number exchange at Gilan-e Gharb; a 1,000-number exchange at Sar-e Pol-e Zahab; and a 4,000-number exchange at Harsin. The capacity of the Eslamabad-e Gharb exchange can be increased to 6,000 numbers; Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab can be expanded to 2,000 numbers; and Harsin can be expanded to 5,000 numbers.

Georgian Prime Minister Arrives; Velayati Comments

LD1406112492 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] Georgian Prime Minister Sigua arrived in Tehran today, leading a high-ranking political-economic delegation. He was officially welcomed at the airport by Foreign Affairs Minister Velayati and a number of supporting officials.

The Georgian prime minister told the waiting reporters that the trip will be a positive step toward expanding cultural, economic, and political ties. Our talks with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran will include purchasing oil and gas from Iran, selling industrial products, transportation issues, and using Georgian ports for transporting Iranian goods.

Minister Velayati had the following comments:

[Begin Velayati recording] The newly independent Georgian Republic is an important country in the sensitive Caucasus region that has long-standing ties with Iran. Our two cultures have had strong links for many years. These provide a framework for all-embracing cooperation between our two countries. This is especially the case today because Georgian leader Shevardnadze is a long-standing friend of ours.

There are strong foundations for expanding political, economic, commercial, transport, industrial, scientific, and cultural ties. We have officially recognized the independence of Georgia. We are in the process of establishing an embassy in Georgia. God willing, our ties

will soon be stronger in the near future, on the basis of mutual interest. [end recording]

Delivers Shevardnadze Letter

LD1406155392 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1430 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] The prime minister of the Republic of Georgia, Mr. Tenghiz Sigua, who arrived in Tehran today, met with our country's Foreign Minister, Mr. Velayati, and discussed bilateral political, economic and cultural relations.

On the need for expansion of ties with the Islamic Republic of Iran, Georgia's prime minister said: We would like to gain access to the Persian Gulf through your country, and you can find your way to Europe through Georgia. He announced his country's readiness to cooperate with Iran on the issue of Karabakh. During this meeting a written message on the expansion of ties in all fields from the head of Georgia's State Council, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, was given to our country's foreign minister.

Mr. Velayati, in view of the two countries' common historical and cultural backgrounds, also stressed the importance of Iran's access to the Black Sea and central and eastern Europe through Georgia, and that country's access to the Middle East and Asia via Iran.

Mr. Velayati, while reiterating the importance of expanding ties and economic cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the field of roads and transportation, announced Iran's readiness to reach agreement with Georgia in all economic fields.